The Hebrew.

יחיי עולם נטע בתוכינו—"The Eternal Life He planted amongst us."

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The Hebrew

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FORGIVE.

By all the turmoil thou hast felt
Within thy tempted breast,
When fiery passions strove to melt
God's image there impressed;
By all the struggles of thy will
To quell their rebel might,
Forgive the wretch, who, battling ill,
Was worsted in the fight!

Thou knowest not what cunning snares
Were spread beneath his feet;
What foemen lurk'd in ambushed lairs
To intercept retreat;
The weakness thou wouldst harshly chide
Should tender pity woo;
If thou hadst been as sorely tried,
Thou mightst have fallen, too!

Forgive, and breathe a gentle word
Of sympathy and love,
Like that by praying Moses heard
From Him enthroned above;
And thou mayst win from depths of woe
The soul that went astray;
And light anew Hope's fated glow,
To change its night to day.

But harshness raises higher yet
The waters of despair,
And weaves around a stronger net
To mesh the erring there;
Till, settling heavily, they sink
Beneath the tumid wave;
And thou, though standing on the brink,
Didst stretch no hand to save!

SPAIN AND JERUSALEM.

A STORY OF THE TWELFTH CENTURY.

Translated from the German for THE HEBREW, by Alexander Blumenstein, A. B.

CHAPTER XIX.—CONTINUED.

Seven of such kings followed one another, but their power weakened, and became gradually diminished, for without, the unbelievers had retaken city after city, state after state, and by degrees they approached the holy city, while within, the Knight Templars arose, and virtually assumed the rule, although they permitted the sceptre to remain in the hands of the Baldwins.

Follow me then reader over the ocean, and as we leave the shores of Spain we are not moved by feelings of sorrow, for we are deserting hearts that beat in enmity against us, our vessel at length has reached the oriental coast. We land, pass across the beautiful meadows of Saaron, wander through the wilderness, climb the barren hills and—Jerusalem is spread out before us.

We descend the elevations into the valleys below, and we enter the city. We behold towers upon towers, half decayed houses, dirty streets, here and there may be seen the steeples of churches, around us are stately walls heavily garrisoned, and well defended.

Can this be the Jerusalem wherein Solomon built his great temple to the Lord? Where for over a thousand years the glory of the Lord reigned supreme? Where the high priests uttered the name of the Almighty, and before whom a million beings bent their knee! Still further, the place where the prophets spoke words of warning to king and people, and the multitude trembled and cried, "The eternal is God, the eternal is God!"

Yes, alas, this is Jerusalem, where once a degenerate people killed Isaiah, where Nebuchadnezzar waved the sword in defiance to the Lord, and where enraged Romans cast flames into the "holiest of holies;" yes, this is Jerusalem, the great city over which Adrian ruled; and where in vain, armies after armies sought to recover their lost fatherland, and to restore holiness and freedom without; the wild Arab took possession of it, after the cowardly Greeks, who were followed by the still more furious disciples of the cross.

The city is now in peace—but the calmness is but of short duration; for there in the eastern horizon a new cloud makes its appearance. At first but a speck is seen, gradually, however, it increases in size, and is soon destined to become dark and heavy. As we have said, the city now rests in peace. If indeed the streets of Zion can be said to be in a state of quietude and safety when the soil had already drank so much of the blood of the children of Juda.

* * * * * * *

In the narrow streets of the Jewish quarter of Jerusalem, a lively scene was taking place. Men clothed in various garbs—for there were people of different nations dwelling in the city—were hurrying hither and thither; the women who were accustomed to remain at home, now poured forth from their residences, followed by children of all ages. This hurry and confusion was not due to the haste of business, for signs of fear and dismay were noticeable upon the countenances of the men. They proceeded to the synagogues whither they had been summoned in hot haste by the officers of the various congregations. The women followed them, and not only crowedd the galleries but filled the steps and treshholds of the places of worship.

When the multitude had assembled, the respective rabbis mounted the pulpits and in tremulous voice said: "It is all over with us, my brothers and sisters, you know what three years ago, the Grand Master threatened us with. Things have taken their natural course. This morning we offered him 30,000 golden guilders, which a well known benefactor of Israel had given us, if he would restrain his anger. But the knight bitterly refused our gift, and said he had sworn to banish us, and he would not break his oath. But one consolation is left us, our trust in God and our religion. Three days are given us for preparation, what we can carry we are permitted to take with us, the rest will be confiscated by the Order. Where we shall go and where to find a resting place no one knows but the All-wise One. He, however, is just, and does what is best; I have no doubt but that this punishment is inflicted on account of the sins of some among us. The Beth Din have therefore determined that to-morrow, and the day after, there shall be a general fast from evening to evening again, and no one, neither child nor aged ones, neither the sick or the healthy shall be excluded from this atonement. Every one shall assemble, before the "Kathal Maarabi," the last remnant of the holy place, before the western wall of the Temple, and there, they shall pray and weep, confess and repent: that perhaps the Almighty may have pity upon us and send us aid, for He is the great Redeemer—Amen." At the conclusion of these words, sounds of grief and cries of despair arose from the multitude, until the assemblage dispersed and made the streets re-echo with their wailings, finally to be lost in their dwellings.

Where the western wall of the temple is situated, the only remaining mark of the great synagogue, there stood the next morning the entire remaining mass of that people who once were rulers over the land and the city. They presented a most pitiful appearance. Some with tearful eyes were standing with their faces against the wall, others were upon their knees with their heads sunken upon their breasts, while others still cried out with all the strength of their voices. "How long O God must we suffer?" "Why are the heathens permitted to ask where is then your God?" These tears were not the result of a heated imagination, which revelling in dreams of the past is wont to forget the present and the future—no, they were tears of bitter misery, wtich had come upon the unfortunate sons of Juda, it was a cry of despair which this people there set up, and which was re-echoed from land to land and shore to shore, wherever Israelites dwelt.

"Great as the ocean, are thy wounds and sufferings, O, Israel, who can aid thee?"

Thus they prayed and wept, confessed and atoned, fasted and cried, men, women and children, from morning to evening, and then again from sunshine to sunset. When the rays of the western sun were tinging the ruined walls of the temple with a golden hue, Rabbi Moses mounted an elevation; his long white locks fluttering in the wind, his silvery beard enveloping his pale features, inspired the multitude with awe and reverence. And as the last glem light was passing away, and from the heavens above a star began to appear there arose a mighty voice, the sound of which re-echoed far and wide, and seemed to strike the vaults of heaven it self.

"Hear, O, Israel, The Lord Our God, the Lord is One!"

"Praised be his holy name,"

"The eternal is God, The eternal is God," and all the multitude re-echoed the words. The night silently veiled the Earth, and the mourning congregation of Israel quietly went to their homes.

While the Jews were yet praying at the western wall, quite another scene was going on, in a different portion of the city. For great intelligence had arrived, it was rumored that a new race from the Syrian west had come dreadful and mighty in appearance. All the inhabitants rushed to arms, messengers were sent to Acre for assistance, and still no one imagined the danger to be as great as it really was. At midnight there arose a great tumult. The Saracens had crossed the Jordan at two points, one portion of the troops had surrounded the city, and with great force they made an attack upon the western and eastern portion of the city. The night was bright and clear, the moon shed its full light over the terrible scene. The guards observed the approaching enemy. The trumpet sounds of call to arms resounded through the city, and soon the place was filled with troops. The battle began, but the besiegers were better prepared and more skilled in arms than their opponents. The Christians fought bravely, but they were unable to compete with the might of their enemies. The Saracens mounted the wall and then ensued a terrible hand to hand fight. The Grand Master fell in the conflict mortally wounded, as also the king. Soon the cry arose in the city: "The enemy has taken the city," and a few hours thereafter the battle had ended, and the Saracens flushed with victory, passed through the streets of Jerusalem. What a dreadful sight the following morning presented, is impossible to be described. Thousands of the contestants were scattered throughout the city sleeping their last slumber; many of the Christians had fallen.

The leader of the Saracens announced that he did not intend to punish the followers of the cross as their actions deserved, but nevertheless he commanded all the Christians to leave the city within twenty-four hours, the Jews were to remain in their ancient quarters unharmed, for the Koran says: "Honor the children of Abraham for they are your brethren."

Once, indeed, had the angel of the Lord, stood upon the heights of Jerusalem, and extended his hostile sword over the camp of Sanherib; in a single night at that time Israel had been saved. Again salvation had come to the children of Judea in an evening, and the cries of misery and despair had ceased.

CHAPTER XX.

Spring had again arrived, and from the western gate of Cordova passed a calvacade consisting this time of more persons than comprised that which came through this door as narrated in the beginning of our story. The females were the same, and Moses Hallevi again rode by the side of his beautiful cousin; next to the elderly lady journeyed two men, one in all the flush of youth, the other in all the strength of a matured age. About twenty paces behind them followed a large number of royal cavalry heavily armed.

Moses hummed a little song between his teeth.

"Ha, cried Hulda, "Moses seems to be highly pleased at the thought of our visit to Venice."

"And why not?" answered Moses. Shall I follow the example of my cousin Hulda, who since she has been the wife of Abraham Aben Esra, has become more earnest and thoughtful than ever before!"

"Well, then," said Abraham, and he rode up to the side of his bride, "we expect in our new house at Toledo, to give ourselves up to pleasure and joy, and especially so, since through God's aid, we have safely passed through such severe times." He gazed lovingly upon his wife who returned his glance in a tenfold ratio.

"And, then," said Moses, "my beloved Don Juda, has commanded me in a year, to come to Venice before he takes his departure for the holy land."

"We will endeavor to dissuade him from making that journey, Moses, if possible," answered Hulda earnestly.

"Not so, dear daughter, this will be a pleasure and a duty to me. I made the determination at the time, when my numberless enemies at the court were prosecuting and endeavoring to ruin me; and when I stepped before the king himself, and reminded him of the many years that I had been faithful to him, and for that reason begged him to give me a gentle sentence, when he then pardoned me, I again repeated the determination which I had made, and said to myself, that as soon as I shall have my affairs set in order, I would go to the holy land, and there upon the consecrated soil of Zion bend my knee before the ever merciful God. You know that I voluntarily paid the 30,000 guilders which the Grand Master refused to accept, into the royal treasury, and resigned all the official positions, that I held. We have now left the country of our hate, and are journeying to the seat of our family in Toledo. A few years, Abraham, we will dwell there in the peaceful pursuit of our studies. Then when my wishes are fulfilled, I will happily and joyfully direct my way to the East."

Abraham directed another glance of love upon his wife.

Juda Hallevi's desires were fulfilled. The race of Aben Asra bloomed for a long time in Spain, and Juda Hallevi proceeded to the land of his forefathers, to Jerusalem, where he led a happy and a godly life.

THE END.

RICHARD COBDEN.

Europe has lost one of her great men, and the United States one of her best foreign friends, by the death of Richard Cobden, which occurred at London on Sunday, the 2d of April. Mr. Cobden had been for several years in feeble health, and had but recently ventured to come to London, in order to take part in the debate on Canadian affairs. His intimate friend, John Bright, was with him in his dying hours.

Richard Cobden was born in 1804, at Durnford, near Medhurst. Having early lost his father, who cultivated a small estate at Durnford, he was initiated into business by his uncle. Becoming a traveller on commission, he found an opportunity to journey through Turkey. Greece, Egypt and the United States. He subsequently settled in Manchester as a cotton manufacturer and soon began to attract attention by two pamphlets in which he treated political questions from a commercial point of view. In 1838 the memorable agitation for the repeal of the corn laws commenced, which, under the able leadership of Cobden, ended in the complete success of the Anti-Corn-Law League. Sir Robert Peel in the House of Lords and Earl Grey paid to the talents and the integrity of Cobden the highest tribute of admiration. Earl Grey said that to his genius and perseverance were they indebted for the achievement of what he believed to be one of the most important measures with reference to the future welfare of the British people that ever received the sanction of Parliament. He had achieved this triumph by means altogether unexceptionable; all his efforts had been addressed toward converting the opinion of the nation, and he must say that his success appeared almost miraculous.

In 1859, on returning from another visit to the United States, Mr. Cobden was offered a seat in the Cabinet, but he declined serving under Lord Palmerston. He remained with his friend Bright at the head of a numerically small but influential party of reformers in the House of Commons. He took a prominent part in most of the great questions discussed by the Parliament, and especially distinguished himself by his speeches in favor of a policy of non-intervention in foreign wars, and of concluding a commercial treaty with France. His speeches made a profound impression upon the public mind, and Cobden came to be regarded, as on a recent occasion the Mayor of Rochdale justly called him, one of the great educators of the English people.

Ever since the beginning of our war Cobden has shown the warmest sympathy with the cause of the Union. Though his views on commercial legislation were not those obtaining among the majority of American statesmen, he on every occasion used his eloquence for showing to the English people that our war is really a war between progressive civilization and reactionary despotism, and the sympathy which the laboring classes of England have always shown with us is largely due to his influence.

On the day after his death, Palmerston, Disraeli and Bright spoke in the House of Commons of the great loss which the English nation had suffered. Bright, overcome with grief, could only say these few words:

"Sir, I feel that I cannot address the house on this occasion, but every expression of sympathy which I have heard has been most grateful to my heart. But the time which elapsed since I was present when the manliest and the gentlest spirit that ever actuated or tenanted a human form took its flight is so short that I dare not even attempt to give utterance to the feelings by which I am oppressed. I shall leave it to some calmer moment when I may have an opportunity of speaking to some portion of my countrymen the lesson which I think may be learned from the life and character of my friend. I have only to say that after 20 years of most intimate and most brotherly friendship with him, I little knew how much I loved him until I found that I had lost him."

EXTRAORDINARY TRIAL IN FRANCE.

The Court of Assizes of the Aveyron, last week, tried a young man named Girand Ser, aged 24, on a charge of having, on the 9th January last, murdered a young farmer named Trenty, both of them residing at Foissac. It appears from the indictment that an improper intimacy had for some years existed between Trenty and the prisoner's sister Gabriel. The prisoner was much annoyed at this, and gave Trenty to understand that he must either discontinue his visits or marry. In May last, the prisoner threatened to take summary vengeance on Trenty if he did not do one or the other, and, moreover, backed up his threats by the cogent arguments of a double-bareled gun and a brace of pistols, which he said he was prepared to use. Thus pressed, Trenty consented to be married, and the marriage contract was duly drawn up and signed, but, though Trenty received 1,000f. of the 2,700f. forming the young woman's wedding portion, he constantly deferred the wedding. The prisoner, who had been some months absent from Foissac, returned thither in January last, and demanded a private interview with Trenty, at a cafe, where he happened to meet him. Trenty, however, refused to see him in private. The prisoner then withdrew, and soon after returned with a gun and other sporting accoutrements. He again pressed Trenty to grant him a few minutes' conversation, and they withdrew together into a private room. Soon after, two shots were heard, and Trenty was found lying dead on the floor. The prisoner had made his escape. He was, however, soon arrested, and when interrogated pretended that the first barrel had gone off accidentally, wounding Trenty in the back, and that the other had been discharged by his falling against it. The direction of the wounds, however, showed that this story could not be true; and several witnesses stated that the prisoner had boasted to them of having shot Trenty intentionally. In court the prisoner retracted his first confession, and frankly owned that he had fired at Trenty under the excitement caused by his insulting language, but without intending to kill him. The jury, carried away by the eloquence of M. Lachaud, who was brought from Paris to Rhodez, to defend the prisoner, brought in a verdict of absolute acquittal, and the court had no alternative but to set the murderer at liberty. Our Paris correspondent observes: "This is one of the many instances of the cheapness at which human life is held in France, whenever there is the slightest halo of romance about a murderer. It is very pretty, no doubt, and the theme will always bring down the galleries at the Theatre of the Porte St. Martin, to excuse the ungovernable anger of an ingennous youth, jealous of his sister's honor. But in this case the country lass in question had no less than three children by her lover. Even admitting, therefore, the dreadful doctrine of the legitimacy of assassination to revenge private wrongs in extreme cases, it is very hard to show any pressing necessity for a murder in this particular instance. The champion of his sister's long tarnished honor only attained a positive promise of marriage by the display of a pistol—that pistol which he ultimately used. A stronger case of deliberate intent was never proved before any jury, and although I would be sorry to go against trial by jury, even in France, I must say that such acquittals as that of Rhodez, where the setting at large of a murderer is the crowning entertainment of the *fete* which the presence in the provinces of a brilliant advocate of the Paris bar always provokes, argues a lamentably loose state of public morality. The verdict of Ser's case is a manifest encouragement to all these, and there are many who fancy that every individual is the proper judge of the remedy for his own wrongs. It is a palpable retrograde step towards that lawless state which always commands poetical admiration—when wild in wood the noble savage ran."—*London Daily News.*

The Paris Municipal administration has approved the building plans of the two Jewish temples, the expenses of which will amount to 3,743,000 francs. Half of this amount will be paid by the Consistory and half by the Government. The plans of one of them to be erected in the Rue de la Victoire, were drawn by a Jewish architect, M. Alfred Altroffe, whose designs are, however, not admired by the *U. I.*, which complains that the Jewish architects generally have too much inclination to give to synagogues the aspect of churches.

The lectures on the Hebrew language and literature, delivered at the College de France, by a blind co-religionist, M. Munk, who was appointed successor to M. Ernest Renan, are immensely popular. M. Munk's blindness was caused by his labors in deciphering the manuscripts of the Imperial Library, of which he was an attache. The Paris journals, alluding to his course of lectures, cannot find terms wherein to express their admiration of the eloquence and prodigious memory of the orator, who cannot even avail himself of his notes. "Who can doubt the power of man, when we see an invalid, a sufferer, a blind student, building up in the darkness, for the edification of all, nations, cities, languages that have been lost for centuries past," says the *Petit Journal.*

TOULOUSE.—The Jewish committee in that city has just experienced a painful loss. M. T. E. Lameyra, one of its most zealous and influential members, expired at the age of 61, after a long and painful illness. The funeral was largely attended, and at the burying ground M. Oury, the good and learned rabbi, gave utterance to some eloquent and impressive remarks.

The celebrated archæologist resident in Paris, M. Senior Sachs, is about to issue a catalogue, with notes, of all the rare and precious manuscripts that are to be found in the immense library of Hebrew literature, the possessor of which is M. Horace Gunzbourg.

PERSIA and Turkey seem inclined to come to blows, and the good offices of England have been offered to prevent such a calamity.

THE SWEDISH JEWS.

A Scandinavian Jew, writing to the *Israelite*, gives an account of his co-religionists in the peninsula. Having spoken of the political movement to which the late war with Denmark gave rise, he continues:

"And in Sweden? How is it in the country of Gustavus Adolphus, the immortal champion for German liberty? As far as the Jews are concerned, I can, alas, give you no cheering information. The Jews are politically a nullity. The old restrictive laws are still in existence, and as often as a bill of emancipation was introduced the clergy, that form a house of themselves—the estate, being in this country the nobles, the clergy, the citizens and the peasants—were among the most violent opponents, and the nobles always sided with them. No Jew is allowed to be a teacher in a Christian school—not even a teacher of languages or any other secular science—no public office can be filled by a Jew, and the regular army does not admit him in its rank and file. The forum as well as the temple, the army and the navy, are all closed against the followers of Moses and worshippers of Jehovah without a Mediator. Jewish ability, though not doubted, is, nevertheless, not admitted. A few months ago, a Jewish scholar, educated at Upsala, applied for the chair of Oriental languages; he was admitted to be a competitor; was permitted to hold a public disputation, was on all hands admitted to be the most able among the competitors; but the professorship was denied him, because he was a Jew.

Some of your readers will be inclined to think that he who applied for the office, seeing his disappointment after many years of hard labor and toil, bade farewell to his creed, relations and friends, and adopted the creed which would procure him a comfortable and honorable position in life, as many others have done before him; but to the honor of the scholar I am truthfully stating, that he did not change his religion, though he changed his calling; he became a bookseller. Now, the Jews have ever been reproached by disinterested Christians with a sordid passion for money; that they lost every liberal feeling, and are only bent on money making by means of buying and selling. But what should they do, if no other honorable career is left open for them, except trading? How should they support themselves, their family, their poor, their functionaries and their synagogue? Is there any other possibility lawfully to support themselves, except by trade? The consequences of those cruel prohibitions and obstacles, which still oppress the Jew in this blessed Protestant country, have also produced their fruit. Swedish Jews are, generally, merchants. No distinction in any branch of human thought, art or industry, No author, no painter, sculptor, and no inventor of any new implement of common use. They are merchants, tradesmen, cooks and pastry bakers. Generals they can't become, nor professors, nor statesmen, nor academicians, nor—freemasons. There are in the way of the Jew a thousand obstacles. And, alas! how the people hate the Jew? The writer of these lines has seen Christians spitting out before the Jew when meeting him, as if he had met with something loathing and disgusting; and yet, the Jew does not distinguish himself by a peculiar dress like those in Poland and Russia, nor by any outward sign, except that the physiognomy of the race is also here in the North not effaced. On the other hand, truth compels me to state, that the Jews seem to have become entirely callous in respect to their political position; they do nothing to effect their emancipation from the thraldom that still digraces and dishonors them. They would display much more energy in defending the most useless chapter in the antiquated prayer book, than for the defence of their natural and human rights. The Scandinavian Jews have neither enriched Jewish or any other literature, nor do they cultivate their own or a foreign one. They trade, they buy, they sell, and lend money, exactly as their fathers and grandfather did under the iron hand of despotism and darkness of religious persecution. Will the Jews' dirge never end?

FRANCE—PARIS.—The benevolent association of the "Children of Zion," M. Edinger, President, recently consecrated a new house of prayer in the Rue de Temple, Grand Rabbi Isidor was to have delivered the discourse, but, being prevented by sudden indisposition, sent as a substitute Rabbi Mayer, who gave utterance to a few timely remarks. He offered up a prayer for the future prosperity of the association, for the perpetual grandeur of the house of worship, and for the welfare of the Government, subsequently to which the usual Sabbath services were gone through with. These synagogues are known as *orutorres*, and the consistory is endeavoring to have them abolished for the purpose of compelling the faithful to attend divine services held in the recognized temples, partially supported by charitable contributions and partly by the payment of seats, donations, etc. It is doubtful, however, that the consistory will succeed in doing away with these free-will organizations, the maintenance and encouragement of which the Jewish citizens seem to favor.

As a nation, the Jews may be quoted as a singularly sober people. Dr. Asher, the medical officer of the Jewish Board of Guardians in Devonshire square, London, a gentleman on whose experience and veracity the most perfect reliance can be placed, told us that in the whole course of his practice, which was most extensive, he had never met with a case of *delirium tremens.*—*Methodist.*

KOWNO.—The Jewish community in that city has founded a loan bank that differs from other institutions of the kind, inasmuch as no further pledge is demanded of the borrower than his word of honor. Since the opening of the establishment, no instance is on record of a borrower having failed to fulfill the contract entered into.

BUCHAREST.—The *Constitution*, a journal published in that city, recently received, by order of the prince, a warning, that had been brought upon it by the publication of an article defamatory of the Jewish religion.

THE JEWS, WORKERS OF THE MINES OF CORNWALL IN THE MIDDLE AGES.

Britain supplied the ancient monarchies with metals for purposes of use and ornament, long before the situation of these "far islands of the west" was known to the earliest geographer. The painted savage of our native land traded with the Moloch worshipers of the East, in days to which the light of history scarcely guides us. The swords, the shields, and the arrows of the Babylonian warriors, the armlets and the anklets of the Assyrian women, were, in all probability, manufactured from the tin which was found in the valleys of Cornwall. Those curious bronzes which Layard and Loftus and Rawlinson are gathering from the sands of the Desert, are of precisely the same chemical composition as the, so-called Celts, which are scattered over our islands—about 25 per cent. of tin being combined with copper in every case. Meyrick, quoting the "Welsh Triad," informs us that Caswallan, Manawy-dan, and Llew Llawgyfes, were three chiefs distinguished by the possession of golden cars. Cæsar, in his "Commentaries," says that one reason of his invading the Britons, was because they assisted the Gauls with their treasures, in which their country did abound.

The remains of very ancient mine workings are still seen in many parts of this country. Some of these are, no doubt, of Roman origin, but others, distinguished by their rude character, are unquestionably British. At Ogofau, near Pumpsanth, in Carmarthenshire, there exists some extensive workings, which exhibit a large amount of experience and skill. In some parts they appear to have been little more than a system of quarrying; but upon examination, it will be found that some very remarkable levels or galleries, from six to seven feet high, and from five to six feet wide, have been driven about 170 feet through the slate rocks into the hill. There are many unmistakable evidences to prove this to have been a Roman mine; all its peculiarities have been well described by Mr. Warrington Smyth. At two or three places near the Land's End, and in the vicinity of the Lizard Point, in Cornwall, are to be found the remains of mine workings, which have been of a very early date. We have no direct evidence to support the assertion that these great excavations were made by the ancient Britons; but the tradition receives much collateral support from the statements of ancient historians, and the discoveries which have been made in these and other districts.

Many of these excavations, from existing peculiarities, render it evident that the ancient miners commenced their operations where they found, on the face of the cliff, the appearance of metalliferous veins, and that they followed them in all their irregularities, without any system, into the rock. More commonly, however, we may suppose, since tin appears to have been the metal they were most desirous of obtaining, that the ancient Britons, and those Phœnician tribes who were often associated with them, contented themselves with collecting the pebbles of tin, which existed abundantly in the accumulated debris of granite hills, brought by torrents down into the valleys. At considerable depths beneath the present surface, rude furnaces, mining implements, and blocks of tin, cast in clay moulds, have been found. More curious still, at Carnon, to the north of Falmouth, and at Pentuan, near St. Austell, at depths of fifty-three and forty feet, respectively, beneath the surface human skills have been discovered. These have been pronounced to be, from the peculiar form of the cranium, the remains of an Oriental race; in all probability, therefore, they were some of the Phœnician miners who worked with the Britons, or mariners, who, we are assured, traded with them for tin.

Such are a few of the remaining evidences of the antiquity of mining in this country. Without doubt the mining operations were continued and extended under Roman rule; indeed, Celtic and Roman coins have been found together in the stream-works of Treloy, and bronze rings and brooches, which appear to have been of the same date, in those of Carnon and Pentuan.

It is not our object to trace the history of British mining, but it appears desirable to notice a few of the more remarkable facts in relation to its progress. A passage in the writings of Diodorus Siculus is so curiously corroborative of the mining industry of our ancestors, that we are persuaded to quote it:—

'The inhabitants of that extremity of Britain, which is called Belerion, both excel in hospitality, and also, by reason of their intercourse with foreign merchants, are civilized in their mode of life. These prepare the tin, working very skillfully the earth which produces it. The ground is rocky, but it has in it earthy veins, the produce of which is brought down, and melted and purified. Then when they have cast it into the form of cubes, they carried it to a certain island adjoining to Britain and called Iktis. During the recess of the tide, the intervening space is left dry, and they carry over an abundance of tin to this place in their carts. And it is something peculiar that happens to the islands in these parts lying between Europe and Britain; for at full tide, the intervening passage being overflowed, they appear islands, but when the sea retires a large space is left dry, and they are seen as peninsulas. From hence, then, the traders purchase the tin of the natives, and transport it into Gaul, and finally, traveling through Gaul on foot, in about thirty days they bring their burthens, on horse, to the mouth of the river Rhone."—*Diodorus*, lib. V.

It is difficult in this, as in many other parts of the history of Diodorus, to know whether he writes of his own knowledge, or from information furnished him by others. However, he gives us a distinct statement of a physical peculiarity which enables us to fix, with tolerable certainty, the locality to which he refers. St. Michael's Mount, even at the present day, corresponds with the description given by Diodorus, at least forty years before the birth of Christ. Some writers have been disposed to place the Iktis on the northwestern coast of Spain, but the probability is that the Phœnician colony of Gades, in Spain, was only the medium of a commercial intercourse between Phœnician and Cornwall. Other writers have supposed the Cassiterides, or tin islands of the historian, derived from Kassiteros tin, to be the Scilly Islands. These islands, however, producing none of the metal, this conjecture is not of much value. It is more than probable that the name was applied to Western England generally, which, when surveyed from the sea, might well be mistaken for a group of islands. Indeed, the alteration of but a few feet in the present level of the sea and land, would give an insular character to a large portion of Western Cornwall. Beyond this, but little is known of early British mining.

In the reign of King John, the mines of this country, were in possession of the Jews; and the king, as Earl of Cornwall, granted by charter some especial privileges to the tinners of Devon and Cornwall. It is remarkable that the small town which is situated near St. Michael's Mount, the supposed Iktis, was long generally known by the name of Market Jew, and that name is still applied to it by the peasantry and miners, although designated in all the maps as Marazion. The remains of rude furnaces and blocks of tin, of which we have already spoken, are called Jew's houses and Jew's tin"—thus proving that the tin market long continued to be held in the same locality and showing how intimately this people became connected with our mining operations. Charters were granted to the miners of Devon and Cornwall by Edward I., and other monarchs following him, and in the reign of Elizabeth additional privileges were given them, and courts—the Stannaries—perfectly organized for the settlement of all disputes connected with mining operations in these counties.

In the "Fodinæ Regales" of Sir John Pettus, we find much information respecting the degree of encouragement given to mining operations by our monarchs. The Henrys and the Edwards appear to have granted, to many speculators the right to search for gold and silver in various parts of England—Cumberland, Cornwall and Devonshire, being especially mentioned. There is not, however, the slightest evidence existing to prove that gold was ever found in sufficient quantity in any of the localities named in those charters to render the search for this precious metal commercially valuable.

In a publication, the *Golden Rocks of Great Britain*, &c., which can scarcely be designated by a name sufficiently reprehensory, all these grants are arrayed as so many evidences of the abundant existence of gold in these islands. The most unwarrantable assertions are made in this book, and by assuming the air of a zealous enquirer, and the phraseology of science, the author aided the deceptions which were practised upon an incautious public, eager to gather that gold which they were told existed at their very doors. Because gold had been found in California and Australia, it was but to be sought for to be found in England. Pactolean streams were said to be flowing through the valleys of Devonshire, and the fable of Colchis was to be realized anew in the rivers of merry England. Thousands of pounds were extracted from the pockets of eager gold-seekers by the agency of machines, which were to draw out the hidden treasures of Merlin from the Welsh hills, and by electric blast to develop cryptotheted gold from the barren waste of the Dartmoor tors.

RUSSIA.

FURTHER ACCOUNTS OF THE TERRIBLE PLAGUE.

The prevailing plague in Russia had again attracted attention in the British Parliament, and Sir George Grey stated that the government was taking precautionary steps in the matter, to check, if possible, its introduction into England.

The *Liverpool Post* in stating the character of the disease, says:

An epidemic resembling in its fatality the Asiatic cholera has for some months devastated the interior of Russia. Apparently taking its origin in Siberia, it has gradually swept down southward, spreading more widely on either side as it advances. As yet it has completely baffled the skill of the Russian physicians, and of those professors of medicine who have proceeded from Germany to study its symptoms. In many respects this epidemic resembles the celebrated plague of Athens, which decimated Attica in the second and third years of the Peloponnesian war. Like it, the epidemic belongs to the class of eruptive typhoid disorders. The person seized immediately despairs of recovery; he loses memory and hope together. Like it, too, the Siberian Fever is accompanied generally by a hoarse cough and violent retching, and the victim seldom survives beyond the ninth day. There is some difficulty in obtaining a reliable account of the disease, for the Russian officials, never very communicative, have endeavored to conceal the existence of the disease. But it has touched one or two towns in Austria and Prussia, and rages at St. Petersburg. The deaths in the latter city are acknowledged to amount to eighty or one hundred per day, but it is suspected they are five times as numerous. The disease is said to have assumed a mitigated form in Germany, but very great alarm prevails throughout the continent. Men hoped that with the Asiatic cholera that last great scourge of the human race had passed away, but they suddenly find themselves confronting a pestilence which advances as rapidly as a prairie conflagration, floating on the rivers and borne on the air. Apprehension, too, as in the case of the Asiatic cholera, predisposes to the disease.

A plague of this description raging in St. Petersburg cannot be long absent from other European capitals. It marches steadily and surely. Already its route is traced by death and mourning, and its future track has been pointed out. In such a case quarantine regulations are nearly useless. No plague was ever kept away from our shores by delaying a ship from an infected port at a distance from the harbor. The fever may be conveyed in a letter, a bale of goods, a waif, or a stray from the ship wafted to the shores. It may be taken up by the wind passing over the deck, and be borne mysteriously, despite of all precautions, to the crowded town. Physicians may dispute whether it is infectious or contagious. Such discussion may be interesting to the professor, but the practical truth is, that whether a plague be conveyed by the air or by contact, there is no means of staying its progress to any land which it may be the will of Providence to visit with such a scourge.

We have in our power, however, greatly to mitigate the virulence, and almost to change the character of the disease. It is true, also, that what we have to do to meet this disorder should be done even if no plague terrified us into action. Dirt, squalor, insufficient and improper food, vitiated air, and defective drainage, these are the allies and spreaders of plagues. The homes of Russian peasants are proverbially filthy. The affluent have their splendid palaces, in which all that meets the eye of the visitor is scrupulously clean, but the cellars of the noblest mansions are full of abominations, and the air from these hotbeds of malaria kills the sleepers in their gorgeous beds above. Nowhere are sanitary laws less observed than in the Russian towns, and it has been observed that where these laws have been most neglected, there the pestilence has been most fatal. This is the universal law, for although occasionally the pestilence smites down its victims where these laws have been observed, there the innocent suffer for the guilty—the "cell" of poison has been brought from some locality reeking with corruption.

The prevalence of fever and other diseases, preventible by ordinary care and cleanliness, directed public attention some months since to the fearful condition of many of the by-ways of this densely populated borough. Much has been done to remove the causes of epidemics, and to induce habits of cleanliness among the poorer classes. But much remains to be done, and it is not when the pestilence may be upon us that we should apply diligently to counteract it. Stronger measures than any yet adopted should be taken now. There should be a general and systematic cleansing of all the lanes and courts of the borough, drainage should be rapidly effected, and everything calculated to vitiate the air should be removed without delay. It is idle to count the cost. We shall have to pay tenfold should the plague visit us, not only in the shape of rates but in uneasiness of mind—which is a loss—in the paralysis of business, and in the deaths of men whom no city could afford to lose. The sanitary measures already effected much in diminishing the rate of sickness and death among the humble. This is an encouragement to proceed vigorously while we have the opportunity. If the pestilence be stayed, and break not with the waves on these island shores, we shall have additional cause for thankfulness. Even then we shall have but accomplished what it was our bounden duty to do, and we shall experience the benefit of it in the greater strength and cheerfulness of the artisan, in hospitals comparatively empty, in the health of the children of the poor, in the content and well-being of all. But there is no one who can contemplate an outbreak of a plague which as yet has defied the art of the physician without the feeling of dismay. In the crowded by-ways of this town the harvest of death would be great indeed. Better and wiser far to set ourselves manfully to the work and prepare against the worst. In any case our labor cannot be spent in vain.

A St. Petersburg telegram to the *London Times* gives the following account of the terrible extent of the ravages of the disease:

The total number of cases has reached ten thousand, of deaths two thousand, and the average number of cases is one hundred a day. No less than forty physicians are reported dead, though whether they have fallen victims to the disease is not stated. The account which the correspondent gives of the disease itself is that "it is not cholera, but plague, with dilated pupils, carbuncles, and pestilential bubo." Dr. Charles Murchison, physician to the London Fever Hospital, expresses, in a letter to the *Times*, his opinion that the malady is "relapsing fever," which under different designations, has been well known in Britain and Ireland for nearly two centuries, which constituted a great part of the Irish epidemic of 1847, and which about the same time was very prevalent in various parts of Germany. The mortality from relapsing fever is not great, only three per cent. but Dr. Murchison shows that all epidemics of such fevers have co-existed with typhus, in which the mortality is twenty per cent. The public, he says, need be under little apprehension as to the importation of the Russian epidemic into England. The more formidable of the two diseases composing it is here already, and has for the last three years been very prevalent among the poor of London.

REMINISCENCE OF LOUIS NAPOLEON.

A New Orleans correspondent says:—In looking over a lady's scrap book, in which is treasured up with fondness everything that could be had in relation to the career of the present Emperor of the French, I find the following, which appeared in the New Orleans *Bulletin* of November 20th, 1829. It is so characteristic and so good that I trust you will revive it. My fair friend, who was intimately acquainted with Napoleon during his Bohemian-like life in the Crescent City, tells me that she showed the joke to the then Count as it now appears in her "scraps," and that he smiled and said he had no doubt that the circumstance transpired. Here it is, as chronicled by "ye local" of olden times:

Count Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, whose arrival in this city was announced in several of the morning papers, has left New Orleans in high dudgeon, and for just reason. He was yesterday informed by the proprietor of the St. Charles Hotel, that it was customary for gentlemen traveling without baggage (the Count was splendidly provided in that way for a man of his titular dimensions,) to pay for their board in advance, whereupon the following dialogue transpired:

Count—My name is a sufficient guarantee for my bill.

Publican—Your name, Count, is a very good name, but won't buy marketing.

Count—Make out my bill.

Publican—It shall be done.

The clerk thereupon presented the bill made out in the name of Count L. N. Bonaparte.

"My name," said the Count, "is Louis Napoleon Bonaparte—I wish it stated in full in the account."

A second bill was made out, and the entire name written out in fair legible letters.

"My name is Count Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, Prince of Segoria, Kamschatka, and other dependencies; say so in the bill," responded the sprig of nobility.

"I will not make out a bill," said the clerk.

"Then I'll be d——d if I pay it," said his excellency, and forthwith absquatulated.

A Bust of Lincoln.—At this time, when the name of Lincoln is on every tongue, and his memory in every heart, anything that recalls vividly to the eye the features of the honored martyr is peculiarly welcome, and will be gazed upon by thousands with mournful interest. The bust, executed by T. D. Jones of Cincinnati, was commenced about six weeks before Mr. Lincoln left Springfield, en route to occupy the Presidential chair. The last sitting was given only two days before his departure. As a work of art it has high merit—as a portrait it is truly a fac-simile. It is bold and grand in outline, it is modeled with exquisite skill; its expression is faithful to the life, and it is characteristic in in its whole contour and in every line of its elaborate manipulation. It is but very rarely that so successful a portraiture is achieved in plaster, but in this we recognize the positive individuality of, as well as the closest resemblance to, the subject. The simple dignity of the unpretentious man, the native nobility which never failed in any emergency, have, in this bust, been caught and perpetuated for the admiration and respect of posterity. It will undoubtedly be received as the historic bust of Abraham Lincoln, not only because it is so perfect in all points of intellectual and physical resemblance, but because it is the only one for which President Lincoln ever sat. For some reason or other, this fine and very important work of art seemed destined to remain in obscurity, and but for the intervention of Mr. Henri L. Stuart of this city, it would probably have remained unknown until now. He recognized its merit, ordered some casts to be made, out of which but three or four have as yet crossed the Alleghany mountains. One was sent to Mrs. Lincoln, and has since formed a prominent object of attraction in the red reception room at the White House, Washington. Mr. Jones is at present engaged upon a full length life-size statute of President Lincoln, for which he made careful and elaborate studies, while engaged on the bust.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

A populous suburb of Melbourne, it is stated, has been discovered to be built upon a mine of gold and a mine is being run under the town.

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DEXTER, LAMBERT & CO.,

..MANUFACTURERS OF..

RIBBONS, Etc.,

WOULD INFORM THE TRADE THAT they have opened a Branch of their business at

No. 105 BATTERY STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Where they will constantly keep on hand a full assortment of

BONNET RIBBONS,
BELT RIBBONS,
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
MANTILLA TRIMMINGS,
SILK, THREAD, AND CHENILLE NETS,
Etc., Etc., Etc.

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mr10

RUSSIAN MANUFACTORY OF PAPIROS.

(CIGARETTES), BY

THEODOR ALEXANDROWITZ STAHL,

(LATE FROM ST. PETERSBURG.)

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I CALL THE ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC and especially of the Country Dealers, to my Home Manufactured Russian Papiros, which surpass in quality all imported Cigarettes.

The real Papiros can be known by my signature on the package, etc.

Orders from the country solicited.

Great inducements offered to the trade.

To be had at all first-class cigar stores in this city. THEODORE ALEXANDROBITZ STAHL,

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TEETH! TEETH!

$10,000 Wanted!

And in order to raise it as soon as possible, I will for three months perform Dental Operations at the following prices:

Gum Teeth, on Gold, full upper or lower sets, $60; Plain Teeth, on Gold, upper or lower sets, $50; One Tooth on Gold, $8 to 10; two teeth on gold, $10 to 12; three teeth on gold, $13; four teeth on gold, $16; six teeth on gold, $20; eight teeth on gold, $25; Gum teeth, on Platina, full upper or lower sets, $50; Plain Teeth, on Platina, upper or lower sets, $40; Block Gum Teeth, on Goodyear's Patent Rubber Vulcanized, full upper or lower sets, $25; Plain Teeth, on Rubber, full upper or lower sets, $15 to 20; One Tooth, on Rubber, $5; two teeth, on rubber, $7; three teeth, on rubber, $9; four teeth, on rubber, $10; six teeth, on rubber, $12 to 14; eight teeth, on rubber, $15; Teeth filled with Gold, $2; Teeth filled with Amalgam, $1; Teeth filled with Artificial Dentine, $1; Teeth Cleansed $1 to 1 50; Teeth Extracted 50 cents.

AND THE MAN DON'T LIVE THAT CAN DO IT BETTER.

N. B.—None but the Best materials used, and every operation warranted perfectly satisfactory.

DR. JOHN HEALD,

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511½, 513 & 515 FRONT STREET,

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WE CALL THE ATTENTION OF COUNTRY Merchants and Dealers to the following goods, per late arrivals, all of which we offer at

REDUCED PRICES:

15,725 Galls. Sylvic Illuminating Oil,
10,040 Galls. Downer's Kerosene Oil,
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1,575 Galls. Pure Lard Oil, Jewell & Harrison's
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Also the Finest Assortment of

LAMPS, CHANDELIERS, GLOBES, &c

40,000 Chimneys, Assorted,
9,000 Assorted Coal Oil Burners,
578 Gross Coal Oil Wicks.

Dealers in the above goods are invited to examine our stock before making their purchases elsewhere.

Orders promptly attended to.

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511½, 513 and 515 FRONT STREET, Between Washington and Jackson. mr10-3m

THE FIRST PREMIUM

For the Best Candies,

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Manufacturer of French, German and American Candies.

Our Motto is "To sell the best Candies for the lowest price."

Country Dealers are requested to send for a Price Current.

Particular attention paid to country orders.

We constantly have on hand a large assortment of Flowers, Gold and Silver Leaves, etc.

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The best kinds of Liquors, Wines and Brandies only, are to be had at the bar. A first-class Lunch set every day. This is the most convenient place for merchants to drop in and refresh themselves.

MRS. ISAACS, Proprietress,
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All our Life and Life Rent Policies are Not Forfeitable for the amount actually paid in.

All our Policies are Undisputable after the lapse of seven years, even for causes commonly considered valid.

At each payment thirty days grace will be allowed and the policy remain in force.

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CASH CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $750,000
DEPOSIT IN SAN FRANCISCO, 75,000

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As additional security to Policy holders, will continue to Insure

BUILDINGS,
MERCHANDISE,
FURNITURE,

And other property in California, Oregon, and Nevada Territory, against Loss or Damage by Fire, upon the most favorable terms.

All Losses Promptly Paid in United States Gold Coin.

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Insure Buildings and Merchandise in them, on the most moderate terms; also Frame Buildings, and Merchandise or Furniture contained in same.

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Having Removed to their Own Building,

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Continues to insure against the perils of the Seas and Risks of Capture, on

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To and from all parts of the world.

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Particular attention paid to insurance against fire in this City, on

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All Losses Payable in U. S. Gold Coin.

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The Liverpool and London and Globe

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The Liverpool and London Insurance Company so favorably known, was established in the year 1836, and by a recent act of Parliament THE GLOBE Insurance Company of London was amalgamated therewith, and these two first class companies having been incorporated into one, are hereafter to be known as THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY, with the combined and unprecedented Cash Capital of FIFTEEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.

To the Insuring Public this first class institution offers the inducements not only of security and stability, (having invested in the United States over $1,400,000,) but, also, a promptitude in the settlement of all losses immediately upon adjustment in U. S. GOLD COIN.

The above Company insures against loss and damage by FIRE throughout the entire State of California, at the customary rates of premium.

OFFICE, No. 412 MONTGOMERY STREET,

W. B. JOHNSTON, General Agent.

The Hebrew.

Philo Jacoby..... Herausgeber.

Simson.

Ist es dein Wille, Herr, daß diese Helden
Zum Knabenspott, zum Ziel des Hohns mich spa-
ren,
Daß, dich verlästernd, ihre Frevelschaaren
Sich an dein tief gebeugten Seher weiden?

Leicht trüg' ich wohl den Kelch der eignen Leiden,
Da ich des Lebens Herrlichstes erfahren;
Doch jährt der Zorn, die Zierden zu bewahren,
Die deines Priesters heil'ge Stirn umkleiden.

Zu deinem Werkzeug fühl' ich mich erlesen,
Es kehrt die alte Kraft, die Schmach zu rächen,
Die lange Nacht durchbrechen helle Blitze:
Die Säulen faß ich, ihres Tempels Stütze,
Und wie die Hallen nun zusammenbrechen,
Bin ich befreit, die Feinde sind — gewesen.

Franz v. Schober.

Der Jungfrauen Klagelied.

(Aus dem Gedicht: „Die Tochter Jepta's.)

Und die Jungfrau'n an des Baches Weiden,
Hingen weinend ihre Harfen auf:
„Weh' uns! mußte schon so früh sie scheiden,
War so kurz auf Erden nur ihr Lauf?

Töchter Israel's! o weint und klaget
Eine Blume war sie, hold erblüht,
Gleich dem Stern, noch eh' die Sonne taget,
Ist sie lächelnd ohne Kampf verglüht.

Und sie schwebt in einem höhern Licht,
Trägt die Krone, die sie hier erworben;
Aber wir, nein wir vergessen nicht,
Wie sie heilig lebte und gestorben.

Zu den Bergen woll'n wir ziehen Alle
Jedes Jahr, und dort vier lange Tage
Um des Jepta holde Tochter schalle
Ihrer Schwestern bange Trauerklage!'"

Eugenie Stillfried.

Aus dem jüdischen Gewerbsleben Berlins.

(Schluß.)

Das Etablissement des Herrn Hoff in der neuen Wilhelmsstraße, ein stattliches Gebäude von höchst geschmackvollem Aeußern, welches mit der langen Seite nach dem Ufer des Spreearmes hinausgeht, der die Friedrichstadt durchschneidet, und bietet in allen seinen inneren Einrichtungen ein bewunderungswürdiges Beispiel menschlichen Kunstfleißes und Erfindungstalentes, hauptsächlich auch dadurch, daß es das in der Technik so wichtige Prinzip, die größten Wirkungskräfte in den kleinsten Raum zusammenzufassen, ohne der mechanischen Wirksamkeit und ihren Erfolgen irgendwie Eintrag zu thun, auf's schönste bewahrheitet. — Schreiten wir durch das elegant ausgestattete Comptoir in welchem zur Rechten an schön geschnitzten Pulten eine Reihe junger Leute in fortwährender Federarbeit beschäftigt ist, eine kleine Treppe hinab auf den nicht großen Hofraum, so strömt dem Besucher bereits der lungenstärkende Geruch des Maischdampfes entgegen, der aus dem Maschinenraume und der Brauerei durch Fenster, Luken und Klappen aller Art in's Freie sich Bahn bricht. Ein einziger Blick in diese Räume, giebt uns sofort die Ueberzeugung, daß das ein Publikum nach vielfach verbreitete Gerücht, das Malz-Extract werde von Hrn. Hoff gar nicht selbst gebraut, sondern es sei gewöhnliches Braunbier mit einem kleinen, geheimnißvollen Zusatz, durchaus falsch ist, wie denn überhaupt nichts geeigneter erscheint als ein Besuch dieses so interessanten Etablissements, um alle die mannichfachen Vorurtheile, die wohl zum erstenmale jeder Unbefangene diesem Unternehmen entgegenbringt, alsbald in das Gefühl der hochsten und aufrichtigsten Anerkennurg zu verwandeln.— Die auf's zweckmäßigste und vollkommen rationell eingerichtete Brauerei wird durch eine Maschine in Betrieb gesetzt, die in dieser Construction, wie ich glaube, in Berlin bis jetzt noch in keiner anderen Fabrik zur Anwendung gekommen ist. Es ist das eine, nach dem von Lenoir in Paris erfundenen System gebaute und von dem rühmlichst bekannten Maschinenbauer Kienast in Moabit wesentlich verbesserte Gasmaschine. Die Füllung der Maschine, oder die Heizung, wenn man es so nennen darf, geschieht durch gewöhnliches Leuchtgas welches in höchst bequemer Weise durch Gasröhren von dem Leitungsrohr der Straße der Maschine zugeführt wird. Die Bewegung des Kolbens wird hier vorgebracht durch fortwährende Explosion einer Quantität dieses Gases in dem Cylinder und zwar vermittelst des electrischen Funkens welchen eine kleine galvanische Zinkkohlenbatterie erregt. Die Präcision dieser Maschine, die geringe Bedienung und Aufsichtsleitnug die sie in Anspruch nimmt (ein einziger Arbeiter ist auch bei der größten Maschine dieser Art für alle Anforderungen hinreichend) sowie die erstaunliche Leistungskraft bei so geringen äußeren Dimensionen erregten unsere vollste Bewunderung. In allen Räumen der Fabrik herrscht fortwährend das regste Leben. Auf dem Hofe, im Hausflur und auf der Straße wird gepackt und verladen. Das Füllen der Flaschen deren Fabrikation allein ein gut Theil der Arbeitskraft einer Glashütte in Anspruch nimmt, das Verkorken, mit Drahtbinden, Versiegeln und Etiketiren der Flaschen wird von 8 Arbeitern mit außerordentlicher Präcision und Raschheit besorgt. Diese Leute füllen täglich, Tag für Tag, Sommer und Winter circa 8000 Flaschen und in Fässern wird noch doppelt so viel Extract täglich versendet. Diese kurzen Angaben vermögen einen kleinen Begriff von der Ausdehnung und Großartigkeit eines Unternehmens, das in vieler Beziehung bis jetzt noch unerreicht dasteht, und dessen Blüthe und stets wachsender Umfang dem jüdischen Unternehmungsgeiste und seiner ernstlichen Thätigkeit zur höchsten Ehre gereicht. Der Besitzer dieser Fabrik zu welcher in Berlin noch ein umfangreiches Grundstück mit Lagerplätzen, bedeutenden Kellereien u. s. w. auf dem Louisenplatze gehört, ist eine freundliche und einnehmende Persönlichkeit in jeder Bedeutung des Wortes. Jüdische Wohlthätigkeitsanstalten, wie überhaupt die Bedürftige finden in ihm einen freigiebigen und stets unermüdlichen Spender. Man mag über die sanitätliche Bedeutsamkeit und Wirkungsfähigkeit des Getränks selbst nun eine Meinung haben, welche man will; soviel steht fest, daß die Erfolge desselben, wie sie z. B. in hochamtlichen Schreiben, die schon allein durch die Namensunterschrift der Absender für die Unparteilichkeit des Urtheils bürgen, kundgethan werden, ganz außerordentliche sind. Schreiber dieser Zeilen selbst hat das Originalschreiben des Obercommandeurs der österreichischen Truppen in dem jüngst beendeten Schleswig-Holsteinischen Kriege in Händen gehabt, welches in den ehrendsten Ausdrücken Herrn J. Hoff Dank sagt für die guten Erfolge, die das Getränk in den Lazarethen und überall, wo es zur Anwendung gekommen, sichtbarlich gehabt habe; und es mag wohl mit diesem Schreiben die Zeitungsnotiz in Verbindung stehen, die uns neulich meldete, Herr J. Hoff habe vom Kaiser von Oesterreich in persönlicher Audienz den goldenen Verdienstorden überreicht erhalten.

Die Versendung des bräunlich aussehenden, herzhaft-bitterlich schmeckenden Fabrikats geschieht nach allen Ländern Europa's hin und es sind die eigenthümlich geformten Flaschen in den Bebausungen aller Classen, vom Bauern auf dem Dorfe herauf bis zu kaiserlichen Hoftafeln der Residenz zu finden. Ob der Besitzer bereits auch über den Ocean hinaus in Amerika Filialstellen errichtet hat, oder zu errichten beabsichtigt, ist mir nicht bekannt; doch bin ich überzeugt, daß auch in diesem Falle ein günstiges Resultat gewiß, und der Erfolg dem in Europa erlangten durchaus entsprechend sein würde.

Wir schließen mit diesem Artikel, damit unsere Correspondenzen auch in den Gegenständen ihres Inhalts an Abwechslung gewinnen, vorläufig mit den Schilderungen aus dem jüdischen Gewerbsleben Berlin's, behalten uns jedoch vor, aus dem reichlich vorhandenen Stoffe späterhin eine Fortsetzung dem freundlichen Leser vorzuführen.

L. Jacoby.

(Für den „Hebrew.")

Aktenstück aus der Französischen Revolution die Emanzipation der Juden betreffend

(Fortsetzung.)

Mit Recht findet es der Verfasser nach dieser Auseinandersetzung unbegreiflich, wie man von einem solchen Volke noch die Frage aufzuwerfen vermochte, ob es nützlich werden könnte; den absurden Vorwurf, daß der Wucher den Israeliten ausdrücklich vom mosaischen Gesetze gestattet wäre, weist er auf's entschiedenste und schlagendste zurück. Denjenigen, welche den Juden ihren Handelsgeist und die Ausartungen desselben vorwirft ruft er zu: „Was kann aus einem Volke werden, dem man den Ankauf der Landgüter, die Betreibung der Künste und Handwerke untersagt, das man zu keinem bürgerlichen Amte zuläßt und noch überdies mit ungeheuren Abgaben und Auflagen belastet? Ist es nicht gezwungen sich dem Handel gänzlich zu ergeben und stets sein Geld arbeiten zu lassen. Wer will es behaupten, daß der Mißbrauch der Agiotage nicht weit schädlicher wäre als die unvermeidlichen Mißbräuche, die auch der Handel oft im Gefolge hat. Kann man aber einen einzigen Juden aufweisen, der vorzüglich an diesem wucherischen Wechselhandel Antheil genommen hat.†

Ueberdies hatte nur ein geringer Theil der Gemeinde Gelegenheit, Geldgeschäfte zu machen, da die überwiegende Mehrheit, ausgeschlossen von allen andern Erwerbszweigen, ein elendes Leben durch den Kleinhandel fristete. So müßte in ihnen das Gefühl ihrer Menschenwürde immer mehr schwinden, denn die Wärme hängt nicht mehr von der Gegenwart des Tagesgestirnes ab als die Menschen von dem Einflusse der Gesetze."

Die Bittschrift der Metzer Gemeinde fordert keine Gunst oder Gnade; aber sie verlangt die Befugnisse des natürlichen Rechts, die jeder Mensch beanspruchen darf, so lange er sich nicht durch Verbrechen derselben unwürdig gemacht hat. „Die Erlaubniß, Künste und Handwerke treiben zu dürfen," heißt es in derselben, ist das wichtigste, was wir verlangen. Die Nachwelt wird es dereinst vielleicht kaum begreifen können, wie man einer ganzen Klasse von Menschen untersagen konnte, ihre Hände zum Dienste der Gesellschaft zu verwenden und ihren Mitbürgern die Hülfe zu erwiedern, die sie täglich von ihnen erhalten. Was konnte auch der Grund zu dieser Ausschließung sein? Nicht das Interesse der Nation; denn diese hätte gerade den allgemeinen Kunsteifer vermehr und Gegenstände durch welche Hände beschäftigt werden, vervielfältigen müssen. Nicht das Interesse der Bürgerschaft als Nation betrachtet, denn diese muß es grade wünschen, Betriebsamkeit zu sehen und durch den Anwachs der Arbeiter Wetteifer hervorzurufen. Auch nicht das Interesse der jüdischen Nation; denn diese wünscht nichts so inbrünstig, als die Erlaubniß, Künste und Handwerke treiben zu dürfen, um für jetzt elende Familien eine Nahrungsquelle zu haben. „Wir fürchten nicht," fahren die Bittsteller fort, daß am Ende des achtzehnten Jahrhunderts, mitten in der erlauchten Versammlung der französischen Nation, das Vorurtheil mächtig genug sein sollte, Scheu zu erregen, wenn man den jüdischen Handwerker dem christlichen an die Seite setzen wollte. Alsdann bitten sie um Befreiung von den drückenden und zugleich schändenden Auflage, der dem Hause Brancas zu zahlenden Schutzgebühr von 20,000 Livres und der Steuer, die ihnen blos des Namens Jude wegen aufgelegt ist. Das Vaterland, sagen sie, kann von seinem Bürger nur Abgaben fordern, die seinem Vermögen angemessen sind; fordert es mehr, so unterdrückt es ihn. Warum sollten wir uns scheuen, diese wichtige Wahrheit laut werden zu lassen, da die ganze Nation sie anerkennt! Sie bitten ferner um Gewährung des Rechts, sich auf dem Lande niederlässen nnd Ackerbau treiben zu dürfen und schließen mit einem wiederholten Appell an die Weisheit des Monarchen und der Nationalversammlung.

„Wie wird ganz Europa das Schauspiel bewundern, wenn es sieht, wie die königliche Majestät umgeben von dem Kern der edel gesinntesten Nation erklärt, daß sie ebenso geneigt sei, die Wahrheit anzuhören als ihr ihren Schutz zu verleihen. Welche heilsame und glückliche Veränderung können sich nicht die Franzosen versprechen, wenn Patriotismus von der Weisheit geleitet wird.

Unterzeichnet ist das in klarer und schwungvoller Sprache abgefaßte Bittschrift von den Deputirten der Gemeinde Louis Wolf und Grandaux-Meyer-Cahen.

.....9

Vorstellung zum Besten der Juden von Gregoire, Pfarrer zu Embermenil (später Bischof von Blois) und Deputirter von Nancy.

Wir kommen jetzt zu dem wichtigsten der uns vorliegenden Dokumente aus der französischen Revolution zum Prememoria und zur Rede des Pfarrers Gregoire. Eingeleitet wird ersteres durch einige historische Nachrichten, die wir in Folgendem wiedergeben:

„Die Zerstreuung der Juden, die seit achtzehn Jahrhunderten herumirren, unglücklich und verbannt in der ganzen Welt, ist eine Erscheinung, wovon die Geschichte weiter kein Beispiel aufweisen kann. Ich schätze sie immer, denn es ist doch unleugbar, daß sie Menschen sind. So einleuchtend aber auch diese Wahrheit ist, so wenig scheint sie für diejenigen schon erwiesen zu sein, die die Juden noch immer als Lastvieh behandeln und von ihnen entweder mit Verachtung oder mit Haß sprechen. Meiner Meinung nach konnte man dieses Volk verbessern, es zur Tugend und auch zur Glückseligkeit zurückführen. Ein Aufsatz, den ich über diesen Gegenstand schon zwei Jahre vor der Erscheinung des Werkes über die Juden von Herrn von Dohm und der Erlasse der kaiserlichen Befehle, verfertigt hatte, zirkulirte bei meinen Mitgliedern in der Philanthropischen Gesellschaft von Straßburg, eine Gesellschaft, die zu meinem größten Leidwesen nicht mehr existirt.

Voriges Jahr habe ich ein ziemlich weitläufiges Werk über die bürgerliche Verbesserung dieses Volks herausgegeben, und wie es schien war es dem Publikum nicht unangenehm gewesen, ein und die nämliche Sache von einem katholischen Pfarrer, einem Advokaten und dem Sohne eines Rabbiners vertheidigt zu sehen. Damals erschienen über diesen Gegenstand noch zwei sehr interessante Schriften, die eine vom Herrn Dietrich, Advokaten zu Nancy, die andere von Herrn Zahlkind Hourvitz, einem polnischen Juden, der bei der königl. Bibliothek angestellt ist und jetzt, um das Seinige zur Erleichterung der Staatsschulden beizutragen, auf den vierten Theil seines Gehalts auf immer Verzicht geleistet hat.

Barnage, Holberg, Schudt und noch andere Schriftsteller haben die Geschichte des jüdischen Volks seit seiner Zerstreuung zu bearbeiten gesucht. Ihre Werke verrathen zwar viele Gelehrsamkeit, es wäre aber zu wünschen, daß noch andere diesen Gegenstand bearbeiten. Das Publikum verlor wirklich viel, daß Herr Boishy seine Supplemente nicht weiter als auf zwei gebracht und nicht das Ganze umfaßt hat. Ich denke einst das Werk zu unternehmen und ersuche Jeden, der es im Stande ist, mir Bemerkungen und Beiträge zu liefern, die ich mit der größten Dankbarkeit annehmen werde.

Als die "Etates—generouse" zusammenberufen wurden, erschienen die portugiesischen Juden, die seit Heinrich II. in Frankreich naturalisirt sind, ebenfalls in den Wah versammlungen. Zu Bordeaux wurde der Wahlherr David Grandis, die Herren Furtado, der ältere Azevedo und Lopes du Bec gewählt, um bei Ernennung der Repräsentanten zur Nationalversammlung ihre Stimme zu geben. Ja dem Grandis fehlten nur einige Stimmen, um als Deputirter in der Nationalversammlung zu erscheinen. Das Publikum hat den Brief mit Vergnügen gelesen, den sie an mich, ihrer unglücklichen Brüder wegen, geschrieben haben. Die Lobsprüche, die sie mir ertheilen, abgerechnet, ist er sehr interessant.

Die Juden von Elsaß, Lothringen und den drei Bisthümern sind Deutsche von Geburt und haben keine Bürgerrechte. Da aber das Ministerium ihnen einigermaßen helfen wollte, so wurde ihnen im vorigen April erlaubt, sich in ihren Provinzen vor ihren Vorstehern, nach der, bei der Wahl der Vogteigerichten eingeführten Ordnung zu versammeln, ihre Beschwerden selbst zu Papier zu bringen und für jede Provinz zwei Deputirte zu ernennen. Man erwählte] die Herren Grandeaux-Meyer-Cahen und Louis Wolff als Deputirte der drei Bisthümer; D. Sintzheim und S. Seligmann als Deputirte von Elsaß; Mayer Marx und Ber-Isaak-Ber als Deputirte von Lothringen.

Da ihre Papiere aber nicht gedruckt wurden, so wird es dem Publikum nicht unangenehm sein, einen Auszug von ihren Vorstellungen zu lesen, die einige Bitten enthalten, die entweder gänzlich abgeschlagen oder doch beschränkt werden müssen."

Es folgt nun ein Resume der Bittschriften, die wir in den vorhergehenden Artikeln bereits analysirt haben. Alsdann fährt der Verfasser fort:

„Bei ihrer Ankunft zu Paris haben die Deputirten zusammen eine Bittschrift drucken lassen, worin sie verschiedene der erwähnten Bitten ausgelassen haben.

Die Juden von Luneville und Sarguemines bemerkten, daß ihre Brüder zu Nancy unschicklicher Weise einige Wünsche geäußert hatten, in die nicht alle ihre Mitbrüder in Lothringen einstimmen konnten. In dem Aufsatze, den sie deßhalb bekannt gemacht haben, bitten sie um die Freiheit, sich eigene Rabbiner und Vorsteher wählen und zu allen Bürgerstellen zugelassen werden zu können. Die in Paris etablirten Juden haben sich in ihrer gedruckten Bittschrift uns schon mehr genähert. Sie wollten, um alle Franzosen an Patriotismus zu übertreffen, dem Rechte entsagen, Oberhäupter aus ihrer Mitte zu haben; bitten allen Bürgern gleichgestellt, der gewöhnlichen Rechtspflege und der Polizei unserer Tribunäle unterworfen zu werden. Noch erschienen zwei andere interessante Aufsätze zum Besten der Juden, der eine von einem Unbekannten, der andere aber von Hrn. Bing aus Metz.

(Fortsetzung folgt,)

Wien, 1. April. Im Sinne einer altehrwürdigen biblischen Sitte, die für Hingeschiedene vom besonderem Verdienste das Abhalten einer besonderen Leichenfeier fordert, hatten sich am Abend des 26. März als am Schlußtage der für nahe Verwandte des Todten vorgeschriebene siebentägige Trauer, die Angehörigen der hiesigen israel. Kultus gemeinde, so viel ihrer der Temprl in der Leopoldstadt faßte, versammelt, um den Nachruf, den Prediger Jellinek dem verstorbenen Kollegen weihte, zu vernehmen. Den rituellen und liturgischen Anforderungen war schon am Begräbnißtage Genüge geleistet worden, und es galt nun in beredten und wahrheitsgetreuen Worten ein Bild des Wirkens und Schaffens des im Andenken seiner Gemeinde für alle Zeiten fortlebenden Mannes zu entwerfen. Der hierzu in jedem Sinne des Wortes berufene Prediger gab eine Skizze alles dessen, was Mannheimer als Kanzelredner und Seelsorger, als Stifter und Leiter humanitärer Vereine und in der politischen Arena, in öffentlicher und privater Wirksamkeit sich zur Aufgabe gestellt und auch gelöst hatte. Der Redner charakterisirte die Individualität Mannheimer's als eine geistes- und glaubensstarke, ihres Thuns stets bewußte, und darum mit klarer Erkenntniß und mächtiger Willenskraft ihrem Ziele zuströmende Persönlichkeit, deren religiöses und moralisches Testament von seiner Gemeinde für alle Zeit hoch gehalten werden müsse, weil es die schönsten Aufgaben der Menschlichkeit in sich fasse. So erschütternd und ergreifend, wie die begeisterte Rede, waren auch die Trauergesänge, mit denen Sulzer's herrliche Stimme und der von ihm geleitete Chor die Feier begannen und schlossen. In tiefer Rührung verließ die Gemeinde das Gotteshaus.

Hannover.—Die Genossenschaft der Inhaber des Guelphenordens hat dieser Tage, wahrscheinlich ohne es selber zu ahnen, einen Juden in ihre Reihen aufgenommen. Dem Hamburger Hauptmann Mayer ist der Guelphenorden verliehen worden. Wer konnte aber auch bei einem Militär, selbst wenn er Mayer hieß, an etwas Böses denken. Nachdem die Ernennung des Kapellmitgliedes Grün zum Kammermusikus wegen seines jüdischen Glaubensbekenntnisses ganz vor Kurzem hier Beanstandung gefunden, hat die Geschichte mit Mayer natürlich heitere Sensation erregt.

† Der Verfasser meint mit der Agiotage den durch den Schotten Law, den Erfinder des Papiergeldes, hervorgerufenen Bankschwindel, der halb Frankreich ins Elend stuerzte, waehrend sich die Grossen bereicherten.

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NEW YORK CITY—Sigmund Jacoby, Esq.

ISRAEL'S EMANCIPATION.

Notwithstanding that many European powers still hold the Hebrew in almost abject slavery, as far as political and civil rights are concerned, the progress of liberality has been so marked with the past twenty years that we have strong hopes of a speedy release from the thraldom of prejudice and the tyranny of bigotry. In France, as well as the United States, the Israelite enjoys equal rights and privileges with any other citizen. The example of these two great powers was followed by Great Britain, which government removed the absurd political restrictions, and admitted the Jew into her Parliament on an equal footing with other subjects of the crown. From this period the political and social condition of Israel has materially improved. It has been a slow and laborious work, but by degrees the trammels of superstitious prejudice and bigotry have been swept away, and light now shines where darkness before existed. No people have struggled longer or labored more zealously for a recognition of their just rights, and no people have worn laurels, won in a just cause, with more humility and thankfulness. After years of unremitting toil the Kingdom of Wirtemburg and the Grand Duchy of Baden wheeled around into the liberal ranks, and have not only emancipated the Hebrews dwelling within their borders, but our schools and synagogues have been recognized by the State, receiving the government subsidies as do other religious denominations. Bavaria, who for several years persecuted our co-religionists with relentless vigor, who emulated the bigotry and intolerance of Spain during the days of the Inquisition, has undergone conversion to liberality. The rights of the Jew are advocated in her parliamentary chambers, and even they themselves are admitted to legislative honors.

The advance of the age sustained by the strong tide of liberalism has accomplished wonders. Even autocratic Austria is waking up to a sense of her duty towards the Jew, and although but little has been done, there are strong hopes that the good work so favorably inaugurated will not be permitted to stop until a thorough and complete emancipation be declared. With free Italy the Jew stands on an equal footing with the Christian subject. In bigoted, ecclesiastical Rome the Church tyrannizes as of old, whilst Russia makes as little secret of her power, which she uses to the utmost extent. In Sweden, Norway and Denmark, the bright day is dawning, and it remains but to be patient, enduring, resolved and combined in action, to free our people from all the disabilities which now beset them. A few years and all Israel will be emancipated.

MADAME PASTA.

Among late notable deaths that of Madame Giuditta Pasta, the celebrated cantatrice, is announced, she having expired at her residence, near the Lake of Como, being sixty-eight years of age. Madame Pasta, like a host more of the great artistic celebrities of the world, was a Jewess. She was born at Sarrano, near Milan, in 1798, her family name being Negri. Madame Pasta did not achieve any great success as a vocalist until after her return to Italy from her first English engagement, in 1817. In appearance she was below the medium height, but finely proportioned, with a queenly Hebrew head and beautiful features, high forehead, dark expressive eyes, exquisitely formed lips, and finely shaped nose. Her tragic powers were immense, and all her gestures and attitudes were noble and graceful. Her genius for acting has never been equalled even by the most famous tragediennes. Her imaginative power, coupled with her keen and clear conception of character, enabled her to divest herself, as it were, and her own identity. She ceased to be Pasta, but was Norma, Tancredi, Romeo, Medea, Desdemona or Semiramide. It was for Pasta that Bellini composed the opera of "La Sonnambula," which was first performed at Milan in 1831. The same composer wrote "Norma" for Pasta, Grisi being the Adalgisa, and Donzelli, Pollione. "Norma," on its first representation in Paris and London, was not liked, and the critics of the day state that Pasta's acting saved the piece from being almost a fiasco. Pasta, like other artists, although her professional efforts had gained her a fortune, lost nearly the whole in 1840, by the failure of the Bank of Guymuller, in Vienna, and at a time, too, when she contemplated retiring from the stage, having been for twenty-five years constantly at work. After a few concerts she retired from the stage, we believe, in 1842, and occupied herself in giving valuable lessons. A daughter, born in 1825, survives her we believe. Grisi is her neice.

Modest and affable in domestic life, an excellent daughter, a good wife, an affectionate mother, many will still remember to have seen her, in the days of her greatest triumphs, busying herself in rustic attire with the cultivation of flowers in the parterres of her delightful country house on the Lake of Como, where the wealth honestly acquired by her musical talents enabled her to exercise a graceful hospitality. The extent of her voice was remarkable. In her prime she is said to have had the full range of two and a half octaves.

OUR NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE,

From the resident correspondent of THE HEBREW.

NEW YORK, May 1, 1865.

EDITOR HEBREW:—We have passed through a week of much excitement. Sorrow and joy have alternately taken possession of the minds of our fellow citizens, and now, when this unwonted agitation has in a great measure ceased and we look back upon the events that have transpired within the comparatively short space of four weeks, we seem to realize the fact that the times have been "big with events," so much so indeed that it requires an imagination of no inferior character to conceive of the various and weighty facts that have transpired.

The fall of the rebel capital, the surrender of Lee, the assassination of our beloved President, followed by the death of the murderer, and the capitulation of Johnson with his whole army, have been sufficient to arouse even the most sluggish to the highest pitch of excitement and wonder. Europe may well speculate upon the mighty character of the American mind that it can thus safely endure such great changes, and gaze with astonishment upon the people who come forth from such a great state of public agitation, unharmed and unaffected. In any other country a revolution or a great internal tumult would have arisen, but the descendants of Columbia, composed of so many various and conflicting elements are, as we have seen, proof to everything whether in the shape of arms or events. To them "there is nothing new under the sun," and although a passing incident may for a moment excite their surprise, still they scarcely ever permit themselves to run riot over anything strange or remarkable, and after the first few gusts of excitement are passed, they permit their feelings of joy or sorrow to subside and the stranger would then scarcely suspect that anything had occurred to disturb the equilibrium of this mighty people. Not that I would have it believed that Americans are indifferent to the events that occur about them, that they grieve less over severe national losses or rejoice not at the occurrence of a happy event, or that their feelings of gratitude for the blessings showered upon them by the Divine hand, are less intense than those of other climes. No, to their credit be it said, that none appreciate better or feel more the effects of the changes of fortune than the citizens of this Republic, but we are a people less given to external expressions of passion; we feel the more, for not showing it externally, and although without we may appear calm and collected, yet within our hearts, a turmoil is continually going on. We think and then act; while others reverse the order of the programme. The consequence is that while some often have cause to repent at the rashness of their doings, we generally know, for we have previously well weighed the consequences of anything that we may do. We are accustomed to great events.

But enough, I must remember that it is not my promise to write an editorial, but a news column, and therefore will intrench no further upon your time and patience with matters beyond my sphere.

Last Tuesday the 25th inst., was observed in this city, as a day of mourning and of humiliation. The mortal remains of our late Chief Magistrate, lay in state in the City Hall, and after having been viewed by over one hundred thousand sorrowing citizens, they were conveyed away towards their resting place. The procession that followed the funeral cortege, was the largest that had ever taken place in New York, the people of all sects, and party politics, taking part therein.

Our co-religionists were especially largely represented, for besides the great number that aided in filling the ranks of the Free Masons, several large and prominent Jewish societies in this city took part. Chief among the latter, was the Independent Order of B'nai Brith, fifteen of whose lodges were out in full force as follows: New York, No. 1; Zion, No. 2; Saaron, No. 3; Hebron, No. 5; Lebanon, No. 9; Beer-Sheba, No. 11; Jordan, No. 15; Palestine, No. 18; Canaan, No. 29; Rehoboth, No. 38; Arnon, No. 39; Isaiah, No. 49; Mordecai, No. 57; Hillell, No. 58; Tabor, No. 61.

They were marshalled under P. W. Frank, grand marshall, assisted by Messrs. N. Schainwald and J. Bullin, aids. They numbered nearly 1500 members, and presented a very imposing aspect. Among the other Hebrew societies in the procession, I noticed the "Independent Order of Red Men," comprising about eighteen Lodges, the "Order of Bnai Abraham," "Bnai Mosche," the "Free Sons of Israel," ten lodges and 900 members, "Anshe Emuno," "National Glee Club," "Ceres Verien," Webster Literary Association, and the "Henry Clay Debating Society." In addition to the above, a large delegation from every congregation in the city, together with their respective rabbis and minister, attended the afternoon ceremonies at Union Square, where Rev. Mr. Isaacs was detailed to read several passages from the Scriptures, and offer up a prayer.

Thus you will notice that the Jews of this city, were not behindhand in testifying to the sorrow which they felt at the great national calamity; both in their synagogues, in their homes, within the walls of their meeting rooms, and out in the open air they betrayed their grief, and prayed to Him who doeth everything for the best, to comfort the nation, and the people upon whom this terrible affliction had so suddenly come. God grant that we may never be called upon to mourn a similar loss, that as this is the first time in the country's history that a Chief Magistrate was assassinated, it be also the last.

For if this has been done in order to chastise us for any sins which we as a nation may have committed, the punishment has been a terrible and a sufficient one.

Directing our attention to less sorrowful matters, it becomes my duty to state that a meeting of the "Hebrew Benevolent Society and Orphan Asylum" took place last Sunday, the 23d inst. The annual reports which were read showed a prosperous condition in the affairs of the Association.

The receipts during the past year were $53,241 18; disbursements, $39,223 26. The assets amount to $37,617 92.

There are at present 88 children cared for by the Orphan Asylum, and receive the benefits there bestowed.

The President, Mr. B. J. Hart, who has performed the duties of chief officer to this Association faithfully for many years, declined to receive the nomination tendered him this year, and, accordingly, the members determined to present him with a series of complimentary resolutions, accompanied with a tangible testimonial, as an evidence of their appreciation of the services he had performed for the Society.

The following gentlemen were chosen to fill the usual offices for the coming term:—President, S. M. Cohen; Vice President, Joseph Fatman; Treasurer, Isaac Haber; Trustees Class No. 3, Jacob Goldsmith, G. M. Teventrill, Leopold Lithener, Jessie Seligman, and Israel Bernheimer.

Classes 1, 2 and 3 respectively: P. W. Frank, J. M. Lawrence, and Bennet King.

The Hebrew Free School Association have already selected their teachers, and will, without fail, open their first place of instruction early in June.

The various branches of an English and Hebrew education will be taught. Several of the down-town members of the old Green street congregation, resigned when the place of worship was changed to one further up town, and have determined to form a new congregation more contiguous to their homes than the new site of their former House of God.

Several meetings have been already held for this purpose, an organization has been effected, and over fifty new members have been obtained.

The plans of the seceders will thus be realized.

This is the second time that the Congregation B'nai Jeshurun has been partially dismembered.

The first one took place many years ago, when the congregation left their old place of worship on Elm street. Several prominent members at that time left, and formed Mr. Isaac's congregation, known as Shaarai Tefila.

But changes are natural; individuals change, and why should corporations form any exception to the rule of imitation?

Under the head of

B'NAI BRITH,

It becomes my pleasing duty to inform you that on the 4th instant a new Lodge will be added to the Order in this city. It will be known as Moses Lodge, No. 68.

They have already over fifty members, and will, without doubt, form a valuable addition to the "Sons of the Covenant."

The following will compose the offices:—President, Solomon Weill; Vice President, S. Schulherr; Recording Secretary, J. Davidson; Financial Secretary, N. Bachman; Cashier, B. Bernhardt; Mentor, S. Greenwald.

Thus the good work progresses. It is only a few weeks ago when No. 63 was installed, and now we have already 68!

Surely this is beyond the expectations of even the most sanguine member of the Order, and it is but a proof of its great intrinsic merits.

When will No. 100 be installed.

MERCURY.

A FRIEND writing from Berlin, says:—"The Governor of your State, F. F. Low, has presented the Royal Library at this place, with a case of books selected from your State Library. The case was directed to Professor Buschman, whose extensive writings concerning the languages of Northern Mexico and North America, are well known and appreciated. Gov. Low also presented to Professor Buschmann some furs and cocoa-nuts. The number of American students at our University has greatly diminished during the last three years; no doubt owing to the fact that many of them have returned to their native land to take part in the great war of freedom against the Southern barons."

ISRAELITISH FRAUEN-VEREIN SOCIETY.—This worthy and noble Society will take a benefit at the Metropolitan Theatre on Saturday evening, the 3d of June. It is unnecessary to give this Society any praise, as it is well known for the innumerable charities which it bestows upon the many poor families of this city. Their Treasury is at the present time exhausted, and it is upwards of two years since they have asked the pulic for aid, and we hope that their demand will not be in vain, but that the house on this occasion will be filled in every part, and redound to the credit and liberality of our co religionists. The sublime opera of "Faust" will be given.

NORTHERN DIRECTORY.—A much needed and useful book has been placed on our table, being a thorough guide and directory to all those northern sections which are attracting the attention of business and commercial circles. We have not space to give in detail the manifold advantages to be derived from an examination of this book, but can safely say that for furnishing every information respecting the northern territories of this slope, this Directory is invaluable. It is compiled by George Owens, and is accompanied by a map of Boise Basin. Persons interested in those regions should secure a copy at once.

MONTEFIORE LODGE I. O. B. B.—When this Lodge was installed, a letter was sent to Sir Moses Montefiore, through the Rev. Dr. Adler of London, notifying him of the fact. As we have been informed by a friend, the last steamer brought a letter from Sir Moses Montefiore to the Lodge acknowledging the honor shown to him, and also, as a present to the same, a fine steel engraving of the great philanthropist. The whole correspondence will, no doubt, be published shortly.

A DAY OF RECREATION.—A grand Picnic will be held in the woods, near Redwood City, on Sunday next, 28th inst., under the auspices of the I. O. B. B. Cars will leave corner of Fourth and Brannan streets at 8½ o'clock, A. M., precisely; returning at 4½ P. M. We hope our co-religionists and citizens generally will avail themselves of this opportunity for recreation.

WE are indebted to B. B. Steinbrink, the enterprising news dealer, No. 35 Second street, for the following European and Atlantic newspapers: London Ill. News, Dispatch and Times, New York Harper's and Leslie's Illustrated, Police Gazette, Ledger, Criminal Zeitung, Staats Zeitung, Democrat, and other papers.

SUMMARY OF EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

[Compiled expressly for THE HEBREW.]

PROPOS DE LABIENUS.

A pamphlet of 20 pages appeared a week or two ago with the title, *Propos de Labienus*, from the pen of a M. Rogeard. Under the form of a sketch of the Roman Empire in the time of Augustus, as given in a conversation between two Romans, whom the author calls Pollio and Labienus, suggested by the memoirs of Augustus, it was understood to be in reality a picture of France of the present day, and of the Emperor Napoleon III. As stated in the judgment pronounced by the Police-court of Paris,—

"Under this form the author uttered the most outrageous and most scandalous imputations against the Emperor; and while at one moment these imputations are skilfully and perfidiously brought forward, at another they exhibit the utmost violence and madness of the worst passions."

The first edition, consisting of 1,200 copies, which came out soon after the publication of the *History of Julius Cæsar*, was at once sold, and a second, of 5,000, was about to follow, when the police interfered. The whole of the edition was seized at the printers; criminal proceedings at once commenced; but before the police could lay hands on M. Rogeard he quitted Paris, and succeeded in finding his way to Belgium. This, however, did not prevent the prosecution from being followed up. The trial came on on Saturday in the police court, and the author was sentenced by default to five years imprisonment and 500f. fine. The printer, who stood his trial, had a month's imprisonment and 500f. fine. Proceedings are also taken against a member of the Paris bar, M. Maurice Joly, for having in his possession copies of this and another pamphlet of a similar description, the police having made a search visit at his house and found them among his papers.

REMAINS OF THE FAMILY OF CHARLES XTH.

A petition was presented to the Senate on March 25th, by M. Blancard, praying that the remains of Charles X., the Dauphin, and the Dauphiness, should be brought back to France. It was supported by the Marquis de Boissy, who asked whether it was meant that banishment should apply to the dead? Hostility, he said, should not be carried on beyond the grave, and still less against those who had filled a high place in the State, who had ruled as Sovereign, and who, with all their faults, had rendered signal services to the country. It would be worthy of France and of the Government to allow the ashes of Charles X. to be restored to the country he had ruled over. It should not be forgotten that it is to him France owes Algeria, "in spite of the formal opposition of England, who not only remonstrated, but who even threatened." Charles X. had done much for France, but even on the eve of his fall he bequeathed to his country the finest of her colonies which England envied her, and to satisfy that envy she would do her utmost to prevent Algeria from being as prosperous as the Government desires.

The Count de Beaumont observed that a similar petition had been some few years back before the Senate. It contained exactly the same prayer as the present. It was referred to M. Baroche, the President of the Council of State, who consulted the Government. The answer was that the government of the Emperor, far from being opposed to the restoration of the remains of the Princes who had reigned in France, would take into favorable consideration any demand of the kind presented to it, but that it could not take the first step in the matter. It waited until the families of the former Sovereigns should address themselves to the Emperor, when it would give favorable reception to their petition. No demand had as yet been made, and consequently the Government could no nothing.

M. de Boissy withdrew his motion for sending the petition to the Government, as he understood from the explanations just given that if a demand were made it would be complied with, to which many of the senators assented.

It is probable that some time will elapse before the Count de Chambord, or the Princes of the Orleans family, will perform the condition on which alone the Government will permit the restoration to France of the remains of Charles X. and Louis Philippe. I do not think that such a condition was imposed when the remains of Napoleon I. were brought back from St. Helena; or that the Bonaparte family were required to petition Louis Philippe in 1840 before the remains of the Emperor could be deposited in the Invalides.

A DUEL WITH THE BELGIAN MINISTER OF WAR

The *Journal de Charleroi* contains the details of a disagreement which occurred at a recent sitting of the Belgian Chamber between M. Delaet, the member for Antwerp, and the Minister of War, during a debate on the Mexican question. As will have been seen by the telegram published yesterday, a duel has been the result:—A painful occurrence took place at the sitting of the 5th April. In replying to M. Delaet, who had given out that blanks had been left in the orders of authorization delivered to the Mexican volunteers, in order that the power of proceeding against them as deserters should be reserved in case they made use of their leave of absence for any other purpose than that of going to Mexico, the Minister of War said that those only were capable of committing such infamous acts who attributed to others the thought of doing so. At the word "infamous" M. Delaet rose, and, addressing the President in a deeply agitated voice, asked if the Chamber meant to let such an expression pass without censuring the speaker who made use of it. To the great astonishment of the tribunes the President answered not one word, and M. Delaet was obliged to sit down without having received from either the right or left benches the slightest indication of sympathetic support. The member subsequently challenged the minister to a duel. It took place on the "Champ de Manœuvres," a little way out of the town. The combatants were placed at twenty paces apart. According to continental usage, the adversaries do not, as with us, fire together, but draw lots as to who is to fire first. M. Delaet fired first, and his bullet grazed the general's side, inflicting a flesh wound; the general fired in his turn, but without effect. M. Delaet then went up, and stated that the words he used were not meant personally; the adversaries shook hands and each walked home. M. Delaet is opposed to the policy adopted by the government in permitting the formation of a Belgian legion for Mexico, and that in the course of the debate he had attacked the ministers *for exp sing the count y to the hostility of the United States by unnecessary intervention in Mexican affairs.*

POLITICAL CHANGES IN SWEDEN.

A Stockholm letter states that the King of Sweden has given his assent to the change of the Constitution, and the new bill presented by the Ministry will be shortly brought forward for discussion. Instead of the four Chambers which now exist, there will only be two, the first of which will be elected for nine years by the Landsthing. For this assembly will be eligible only citizens aged 35 years and upwards, and possessing a fortune of 4,000 rix dollars (8,000fr.), or an annual income of 80 rix dollars. For the Second Chamber, which will be elected for three years by the primary assemblies, the only qualification is to be not less than 25 years of age. Instead of triennial sessions, one will be held every year, and will open annually on the 15th of January.

MATTERS IN ITALY.

A letter from Padua states that, owing to the students having publicly burned the Encyclical, the prelate, Mgr. Panelle, resigned his post as rector of the University; but his resignation has not been accepted.

The *Lombardia* of Milan states that another Madonna has been found weeping. This miracle has occurred at Augera, a village not far from Milan, and such is the number of people that repair to the place to witness it, that the authorities had been obliged to send thither a reinforcement of caribineers to preserve order.

A desperate conflict arising out of a Vendetta, and resulting in the death of two persons, has just occured at Monteforte, in the province of Salerno in Italy. A hatred had long existed between two branches of a family named Gemelli, whose fields adjoined each other. A quarrel arose a few days back in consequence of a few clods of earth having been removed, when Antonio Gemelli and his son Martino seized on Pietro, a young man of the rival branch and beat him to death. The father, mother, three brothers, and three sisters of the deceased then armed themselves with their farming implements and proceeded to avenge his death. A general fight ensued. Antonio Gemelli was killed, and with the exception of one of the sisters of Pietro everyone of the parents engaged received more or less serious injuries. A picket of soldiers at length came and separated the combatants, arresting several.

A singular accident occurred three days back to the male diligence which runs between Liege and Arlon. The vehicle had arrived at Bosson, and the horses had been taken out to change, when a storm, which was raging at the time, set it in motion and drove it backwards down the hill which it had just before ascended. The vehicle ran alone for about a hundred yards, and then upset into a ditch at the side of the road. Fortunately, only one passenger, a young man, was inside, and he escaped uninjured.

A great quantity of snow has fallen in the departments of l'Aude and the Pyrenees-Orientales. At Perpignan it was so abundant that some hesitation was felt about starting the railway trains, which however at last left, and travelled without injury.

THE DANUBIAN PROVINCES.

A Bucharest letter of the 22d of March says: "While the scourge, which during the last week has desolated this city, appears to be diminishing its ravages, we have received telegraphic advices of disastrous news from the provinces. The Criow and the Teleagene have overflown their banks, and travellers are unable to either advance or return. The Otto, at Slatina, has also quitted its bed and interrupted communications between Bucharest, Braiova, and Caracal. At Firgujiul also the inundation has cut off all communications. At Campina a part of the cliff has fallen to the ground. Efforts are, however, being made to establish communications with the Austrian frontier at Cronstadt. At Buzeo the waters are rising rapidly between the postal station at Faure and the gates of the city. At Buzeo, a torrent which is often passed on foot in summer has inundated the whole plain; the village of Villiveni is quite submerged, and there are no longer any communications with Braila. A despatch from Jassy states that the mails are unable to leave that city. Another from Fokohani announces the destruction of the ports Sereth d'Ajud, Oltenitza, and Tuteva, end advices of disasters are being received from all parts. The immense plains of Wallachia and the low ground in Moldavia are all under water."

RUSSIAN CONQUESTS IN CENTRAL ASIA.

The attention of the world has lately been directed to the great advance made by Russia in Turkistan or Independent Tartary. The capture of Khokan has given them a sure footing on the frontiers of China and very near the North-western frontiers of British India. The Sultan of Khokan, since its capture, has sent an Envoy to Constantinople to complain of the encroachments of Russia. He has just arrived, bringing with him most curious and costly presents for the Sultan. Coming by way of Egypt he had an interview with Sir Henry Bulwer at Cairo, and as the result of this he will soon go on to England to represent his case there, and, if possible, obtain aid from the "Queen of India" against Russian aggression. But this advance of Russia was made too quietly and too surely to be meddled with now by England, especially as Russia, with her usual foresight, denies having Asiatic conquests in view. There surely can be no harm in having a safe road into the interior of China, as this is declared to be the sole object of Russia in seizing what was once the seat of the Empire of Tamerlane. It is difficult to understand what the Sultan of Khokan can expect to accomplish by this costly Embassy to Constantinople, but as a historical fact it is a very interesting circumstance; while, as a tangible proof of the power of progress of Russia in the East, it may well cause Sir Henry Bulwer some uneasiness, especially as Russian influence is now more potent even in Constantinople than English.

MICHELET ON THE JEWISH PEOPLE.—M. Michlet, the celebrated French author, lately published a work entitled *La Bible de l'Humanite*, in which the following passage occurs: In a footnote to page 382, M. Michlet writes: "I love the Jews. I have never lost an opportunity to refer to their martyrdom, their domestic virtues, and the admirable talent which they have displayed in our days. How can one remain untouched by the destiny of this people, the authors of the existence of the Christian world, and yet so persecuted and crucified by its own offspring! Were we disposed to be severe, we should say the vices of this people are of our own making; their virtues their own."

THE King of Prussia has purchased of the sculptors Lazzarini and Dartha, of Carrera, a life-size statue of Frederick the Great. The price paid was 33,750 francs, and the work has been placed in the park of Sans Souci.

At a meeting of the officers of the "Ladies' United Hebrew Benevolent Society," held on May 3d, 1865, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, Mrs. Jacob Rich has tendered to the President of the L. U. H. B. S. her resignation as Treasurer, assigning for cause her removal from the city of San Francisco.

Resolved, That we deeply regret the necessity which deprives the Society of the services of so esteemed a lady, who during the ten years she has been connected with the Society (also being one of the promoters of the same), has been most zealous, faithful and untiring in the arduous duties devolving on her, and in the discharge of which she has entitled herself to our kind regard and esteem; that the thanks of the members of the Society be tendered to her in acknowledgment of her long continued and valuable services,—and that the Secretary be instructed to hand her a copy of these resolutions, and to have them published.

SOPHIA WALDRON COHEN,
Secretary.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 23, 1865.

BRESLAU.—The Jewish seminary of that city has just issued its annual report with a scientific preface by the Director, Dr. Frankel. During the ten years of its existence, the seminary has sent forth seven rabbonim and a large number of teachers. The French seminary, observes the *A. I.*, has sent forth more, but the journal is too timid to decide whether the majority is the result of greater capabilities on the part of the scholars or culpable carelessness displayed by the professors.

CORFU.—The venerable and sapient Rabbi Isaac Tedeschi, of Boulogne, has been called to the rabbinical chair of Corfu. The community may be congratulated on the acquisition of a pious and faithful servant of God.

There are on the isle some 500 co-religionists, several benevolent societies, and four synagogues. For the past few years, the government accords an annual subsidy of 150 pounds sterling to the school, attended by 200 male pupils, who learn Hebrew, Italian and Greek. All the Israelites are truly orthodox.

HURRY UP.—The new 7-30 Loan is fast being absorbed. Intending investors should lose no time in securing their bonds. Such a splendid financial speculation will not soon again present itself.

Die Oper in der Academy of Music.

Seit unserem letzten Berichte hatten wir nur Gelegenheit den Vorstellungen von Rigoletto, I Martire und Norma beizuwohnen, von denen wir die Aufführung des Donizetti'schen Werkes: I Martiri als die gelungenste und musikalisch vollendetste bezeichnen können. Mit um so größerem Bedauern mußte gerade an jenem Abende der Anblick eines nur spärlich besetzten Hauses jeden Kunstverständigen erfüllen. Der Componist hat grade in diesem Werke die große Fülle seiner tiefpoetischen Natur, sowie die vollkommene Beherrschung der reinen, classischen Form auf das Unzweideutigste bekundet.

Hier ist keine Sucht nach dem Beifalle der großen Masse bemerkbar; frei von allen, in den Werken neuer, italienischer Meister so häufigen Gemeinplätzen ist hier überall den Forderungen der Asthätek ihr vollstes Recht gewährt.

Würde man dem Publikum häufiger die besseren Compositionen alter und neuer Meister vorführen, sein Geschmack würde sich reinigen und läutern und sein gesunder Sinn würde bald das Seelisch empfundene von dem Oberflächlichen, den Kern von der Schale zu unterscheiden wissen.

Welch wohlthätigen Einfluß aber echte Kunstgebilde auf das menschliche Gemüth zu üben im Stande ist, ist allbekannt.

Ueber die Fähigkeiten der Künstler haben wir bereits früher ausführlich berichtet und fanden in genannten Vorst.llungen unser Urtheil bestätigt. Als Norma hat sich Signorina Sconcia durch musikalisch correctem Vortrage, sowie durch gutes Spiel rühmlich hervorgethan; obgleich auch zugegeben werden muß, daß es der Sängerin zur Wiedergabe heroischer Rollen, namentlich im großen Recitatif an Intensivität des Tones fehlt.

Signor Sbriglia führte seine Partie mit der gewohnten Sicherheit und Leichtigkeit aus, was um so anerkennenswerther ist, da diese Partie — für einen Heldentenor geschrieben—nicht ganz im Umfange seiner Stimme liegt. Das eingestrichene A und B, namentlich wenn mit voller Brust genommen, bringt der Sänger häufig etwas zu hoch, was wir ihm jedoch in Rücksicht auf die, durch die Situation gegebene, leidenschaftliche Erregung nicht zu streng anrechnen wollen.

Ganz ausgezeichnet im Gesange, wie in dramatischer Auffassung war die Adalgise der Miß Phillips. Im Vortrage des Gebetes besonders bekundete sie tiefe Empfindung und großen Styl. Allein auch diese Sängerin, die jeder großen Bühne zur Zierde gereichen würde, ist nicht ganz frei von Fehler; die Kunst des Athemholens—eine so wichtige Bedingung guten Gesanges — hat die genannte Dame nicht vollkommen in ihrer Macht.

Da die hiesigen Verhältnisse nur wenige Proben gestatten, so gebührt Herrn Reif für die umsichtige und sichere Leitung des Ganzen die größte Anerkennung.

New Advertisements.

Petroleum Oil Stocks.

TILDEN AND FOWLER

Petroleum

OIL COMPANY.

CAPITAL STOCK . . . . . $500,000.

Eingetheilt in 50,000 Shares im Pari-Werthe $10 jede.

Gelegen auf einer Strecke Land von 1440 Acres in Humboldt County.

Obiges sind mit die reichsten Oel-Ländereien welche in der Welt bekannt sind, enthalten eine große Anzahl Quellen, wovon eine drei bis sechs Barrel Oel per Tag ergiebt, von ausgezeichneter Qualität und ähnlich den besten pennsylvanischen Oelen. Diese Ländereien sind dadurch von bedeutendem Werthe indem sie in unmittelbarer Nähe eines guten Verschiffungsplatzes liegen. Das Publikum ist eingeladen die Basis und die Operations-Plane genannter Company zu untersuchen, da sie günstige Gelegenheit darbietet um ein sicheres und profitables Investment zu machen.

Der Stock der Company ist gänzlich ausgebbar und verbleibt unassessable.

Ein Theil des reservirten Stock für Betriebs-Capital ist nun im Markte und wird zu billigen Preisen offerirt.

Weiteres und nähere Einzelnheiten werden in der Office der Company, Room 17 und 18 Montgomery Block, ertheilt.

John Fowler, Secretär.

New Advertisements.

MAGUIRE'S ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

Pine Street, Below Montgomery.

FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 26, 1865

At 8 O'Clock.

SIXTH

Subscription Concert!

POSITIVELY THE LAST CONCERT.

L. M. GOTTSCHALK,
MISS LUCY SIMONS,
SIGNOR MUZIO.

CARD.

SIGNOR MUZIO HAS THE HONOR TO announce that the distinguished Pianists A. KUHNE, G. SCOTT, B. SCHUMACHER, L. SCHMIDT, in connection with GOTTSCHALK and MUZIO, have kindly consented to play the GRAND MARCH in FAUST and the GRAND MARCH in TANNHAUSER, arranged for six pianos by L. M. Gottschalk.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress and Family Circle	One Dollar,
Orchestra Seats	One Dollar,
Gallery	Fifty Cents.
Reserved Seats	One Dollar and Fifty Cents
Private Boxes	Ten Dollars and Five Dollars.

Doors open at 7½ o'clock; Concert will commence at eight precisely.

☞ Sale of Tickets every day from 10 to 5 o'clock.

The grand pianos used by L. M. Gottschalk are from the celebrated factory of Chickering & Sons, of Boston. They are furnished by Messrs. Badger & Lindenberger of this city.

SATURDAY, AFTERNOON AT 2 O'CLOCK.

Last Grand Gala Family Matinee!

Last appearance of L. M. Gottschalk, previous to his departure for Sacramento and interior of the State.

Six Celebrated Pianists will play in this Matinee, the Grand Marches from Faust and Tannhauser.

ADMISSION .....ONE DOLLAR.

☞ Seats can be reserved without extra charge.

GRAND

Italian Opera Season,

....AT....

MAGUIRE'S ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

WITH THE FOLLOWING GREAT ARTISTS:

SIGNORINA OLIVIA SCONCIA,
Prima Dona Soprano;
MISS ADELAIDE PHILLIPS,
Prima Dona Contralto;
SIGNOR GIOVANNI SBRIGLIA,
Primo Tenore;
SIGNOR DOMO. ORLANDINI,
Primo Baritono;
SIGNOR FOSSATI,
Primo Basso Profundo.
FULL GRAND CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA,
Conducted by Mr. A. Reif, Jr.

THE FIFTH INDUSTRIAL FAIR,

OF THE

Mechanics' Institute,

OF SAN FRANCISCO

TO BE HELD IN AUGUST, 1865.

THE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE HAVING determined to hold their Fifth Industrial Fair during the coming season, the Executive Committee would respectfully invite all persons desirous of exhibiting Machines, Manufactures, Agricultural Implements, Horticultural Products, Minerals, Ores and Works of Art, to make application immediately, in order that the proper space may be allotted them.

The Exhibition will be opened to the public on THURSDAY, the Tenth day of August, at 10 o'clock A. M,

The Pavilion will be open for the reception of goods from the 15th of July to the 2d of August. Fruits, Flowers, Agricultural and Horticultural productions will be received until the day of opening.

The several transportation companies, as on former occasions, have, with commendable liberality, consented to transport articles intended exclusively for exhibition, free of charge, and Messrs. Wells, Fargo & Co., in like manner, will take charge of them.

All articles forwarded should be labeled, "For the Industrial Fair," San Francisco.

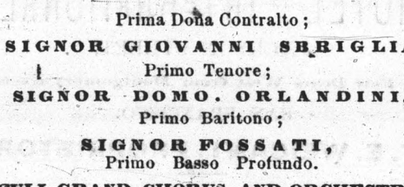
All communications to be addressed to C. S. HIGGINS, Corresponding Secretary.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

CHARLES M. PLUM, Chairman.

Josiah Moulton,	D A Macdonald,
James R Deane,	C S Higgins,
A A Snyder,	David Dwyer,
W W Hanscom,	H K Cummings,
Edward Duncan,	J W Reay.

my 26 P B DEXTER, Secretary.



JOHN R. SIMS,

SUCCESSOR TO SIMS & FRAZER,

OREGON STREET,

Bet. Washington and Davis, and Front and Jackson.

Manufacturers of

FIRE-PROOF DOORS AND SHUTTERS,

BANK VAULTS, GRATINGS,

CEMETERY RAILINGS, ETC.

All orders from the interior, Oregon, Washington Territory, Vancouver's Island, British Columbia, or any place on the Pacific Coast, attended to with promptness and dispatch.

Mr. Sims appreciates the past liberal patronage of his friends, and trusts he may continue to merit it in the future. For the information of strangers, he would say, that he feels confident that his experience in his particular calling is surpassed by none on this Coast, which his superior work, sent to almost every town in California, Oregon, also Victoria and the Sandwich Islands, and to be seen on some of the best buildings in San Francisco, fully attest.

☞ A large assortment of Second-Hand Shutters on hand for sale at low rates. my26-3m

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New Advertisements.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

BY AUTHORITY OF THE SECRETARY of the Treasury, the Undersigned has assumed the General Subscription Agency for the sale of United States Treasury Notes, bearing seven and three-tenths per cent. interest, per annum, known as the

SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN,

These Notes are issued under date June 15th, 1865, and are payable three years from that time, in currency, or are convertible, at the option of the holder, into

U. S. 5-20 SIX PER CENT.

GOLD BEARING BONDS.

These bonds are now worth a premium of nine per cent. including gold interest from November, which makes the actual profit on the 7-30 loan at current rates, including interest, about ten per cent. per annum, besides its EXEMPTION FROM STATE AND MUNICIPAL TAXATION, WHICH ADDS FROM ONE TO THREE PER CENT. MORE, according to the rate levied on other property. The interest is payable in currency, semi-annually, by coupons attached to each note, which may be cut off and sold to any bank or banker.

The interest amounts to

One cent per day on a	$50	note.
Two cents "	$100	"
Ten cents "	$500	"
Twenty cents "	$1,000	"
One Dollar "	$5,000	"

Notes of all the denominations named will be promptly furnished upon receipt of subscriptions. This is

THE ONLY LOAN IN MARKET

now offered by the Government, and it is confidently expected that its superior advantages will make it the

GREAT POPULAR LOAN OF THE PEOPLE.

Less than $300,000,000 of the loan authorized by the last Congress, are now on the market.

This amount, at the rate at which it is being absorbed, will all be subscribed for within four months, when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case on closing the subscriptions to other Loans.

In order that citizens of every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the loan, the National Bank, State Banks, and private Bankers throughout the country have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will select their own agents, in whom they have confidence, and who only are to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which they receive orders.

JAY COOKE,
Subscription Agent, Philadelphia.

March 25, 1865. my5

ADDENDA,

PER OVERLAND TELEGRAPH:

PHILADELPHIA, May 17th, 1865.

2d Series all sold, Commenced on 3d Series. Two Hundred and Thirty Millions (230,000,000) precisely like other two Series, except dated 15th July, and Government reserves the right to pay six per cent. in Gold instead of 7-30 Currency.

JAY COOKE,
Subscription Agent, Philadelphia.

The Great

FESTIVAL

OF THE

SAN FRANCISCO

Musical Fund

SOCIETY,

WILL TAKE PLACE ON

SUNDAY, JUNE 11,

....AT....

Hayes' Park

Particulars will be given hereafter.

RUSSELL & CO'S

U.S. RESTAURANT

NO. 507 & 509 CLAY STREET,

Between Montgomery and Sansome,
SAN FRANCISCO.

J. M. RUSSEL. | C. T. FOREST.
my19-1m WM. R. BOVEE, Assistant

New Advertisements

FIRST ANNUAL

Ball

OF THE

EUREKA TURN VERIN,

TO BE HELD AT

Platt's Music Hall,

..ON..

SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 27, 1865,

AT 8 O'CLOCK, P. M.

EXERCISES AND PYRAMIDS

AT 11 O'CLOCK,

By the Members and Pupils of the Society

The Committee beg leave to invite the friends and patrons of the society, as well as the public in general to favor them with their presence.

The Supper will be furnished by H. Behre.

☞ TICKETS ONE DOLLAR, admitting gentleman and ladies can be procured of the members of the society as well as at the door of the hall on the evening of the ball. my19-2t

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FOR SALE.

SPLENDID

BUSINESS PROPERTIES.

CHOICE HOMESTEAD PROPERTY on south side Pine street, 137½ feet west of Taylor; gas and water, flower garden, etc; lot 43x137½.

House and lot north side Pine street, 25 feet west of Taylor; gas and water; lot 25x75.

House, seven rooms, hard finished, lot 20x80, on south side Howard, near Third street.

New house, just finished, on the west side of Taylor street, 137½ feet north of California; gas and water; lot 25x90.

House and lot on the north side of California street, 107 feet west of Leavenworth; gas and water; lot 32½x75 to rear alley.

House, 13 rooms, lot 35x80, on the east side of Second street, 45 feet south of Clementina.

Laage house, lot 30x100 south side of California street, 200 feet east of Stockton street.

Valuable residence on north side of Geary street, opposite the Unitarian Church. ALSO

Very desirable Building Lot, 40x137½, on west side Mason. 87 feet south of Sutter.

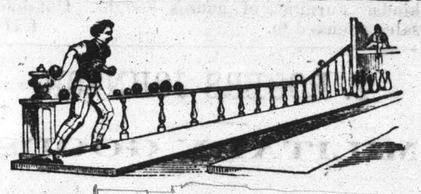
Lot 28x100 southeast corner of Howard and Rausch.

Fifty-vara lot north side California street, between Hyde and Larkin.

Some very choice building lots on south side Washington street, 137½ feet west of Mason, from 25 to 35 feet by 137½.

Apply to

GEORGE W. DAM,
REAL ESTATE AGENT,
my26 **422 Montgomery Street.**



Calliope Bowling Alley and Billiard Saloon,

BUSH STREET, ADJOINING THE COSMOPOLITAN HOTEL,

PETER LOZIER, Proprietor.

Only the Best Wines, Liquors and Cigars kept at the bar.

my26-1m

KNICKERBOCKER

DRY GOODS

ESTABLISHMENT,

NO. 643 CLAY STREET,

Between Montgomery and Clay,
SAN FRANCISCO.

The undersigned would call the attention of the Ladies of San Francisco to his immense Stock of Dry Goods, of every description, which he will sell

AT LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER ESTABLISHMENT IN THE CITY.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S CLOAKS.

☞ Don't forget to call before purchasing elsewhere. **J. JOSEPH & CO.,**
my26-3m

DR. LIBBEY,

OF

EXTENSIVE DENTAL PRACTICE,

Will execute, in every department of his profesion,

Artificial Teeth, Plugging, Etc

As well and at as low rates as any other First-Class Dentist in the State.

Office, No. 224 Montgomery Street,

Directly opposite the Russ House Hall Door.

my26-3m

T. GROB,

ARCHITECT,

No. 313 Dupont street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

my12-3m

New Advertisements.

Germania

Lebens - Versicherungs - Gesellschaft,
von New York.

Einbezahltes Garantie Capital
$200,000.

Die einzige deutsche Lebens-Versicherungs-Gesellschaft in den Ver. Staaten.

Versicherungs-Summen in Gold bezahlt.

Board of References fuer Califor
J. H. Donahue, firma Donahue, Ralston & Co
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J. W. Brittain, importeur.
Elie Lazard, firma Lazard freres.
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Dr. Staub, Dr. Regensburger, Dr. Huard, } untersuchende Aerzte.

Bernhard Gattel, General-Agent
Office: 519 Montgomery strasse, San Francisco.

Agentur des Norddeutschen LLOYDS

Regelmæssige Directe Postdampfschiffahrt zwischen
Bremen, Havre, und New York, via Southampton.
Bernhard Gattel, Agent.

Wechsel

auf alle Plætze Europa's im Besonderen
London, Paris, Berlin, Frankfort a. M., Coeln, Leipzig, Hamburg, Wien, Breme Mannheim, Koenigsberg, Darmstadt, Prag, Posen, Danzig, Augsburg, Muenden, Breslau, Stuttgart und allen groesseren Staedten Deutschlands sind haben bei

Bernhard Gattel,
519 Montgomery Strasse.

Vollmachten,

zur Einziehung von Erbschaften oder Forderungen, sowie **Schenkungs-Urkunden** werden ausgefertigt durch

Bernhard Gattel,
519 Montgomery Strasse.

☞ Wir erlauben uns, dem Publikum anzuzeigen, dass wir mit Anwælten und Geschæftshæusern in allen Theilen Deutschlands und den Hauptstædten Europa's in Verbindung getreten und dadurch in den Stand gesetzt sind, Rechts Geschæfte aller Art in Europa prompt und zuverlæssig zu besorgen insbesondere Forderungen zu erheben und, wenn noethig, gerichtlich zu betreiben, Auszahlungen an allen Plætzen zu machen, Erbschaft-Angelegenheiten zu reguliren u. s. w.

Bernhard Gattel,
519 Montgomery Strasse

Passage-Scheine

fuer die Reise von **Bremen und Hamburg** via New York, zu haben bei

Bernhard Gattel
519 Montgomery Strasse

Gelder

in Summen von fuenf Dollars und aufwærts und

Packete

werden nach allen Plætze Europa's besorgt und deren puenkliche Ablieferung garantirt von

ap20 tf **Bernhard Gattel,**

JEFF. DAVIS CAUGHT!

But with a small portion of plunder. Fine Boys' SUITS, and CHILDREN'S CLOTHING generally, can always be found in great variety at C. A. FLETCHER'S No. 1 Masonic Temple, corner of Montgomery and Post streets. Boys' Suits made to order, from a fine assortment of French and Mission goods, and the celebrated "Harris's" Cloths, from Fashion Plates received monthly. This is the only house in the city in receipt of the fashions. A fine assortment of Gentlemen's Clothing and Furnishing Goods, Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags, etc. 26 tf

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Philharmonic Society.

Owing to the fact that two opera troupes are now playing in this city, the concerts of the Philharmonic Society have necessarily been postponed. Due notice will be given to subscribers when the concerts will be resumed.

my26-tf

JULIUS TAMMEYER,

Merchant Tailor,

NO. 325 BUSH STREET,

Between Kearny and Montgomery,
SAN FRANCISCO.

☞ Cleaning and Repairing done on the most reasonable terms. my26

PETROLEUM

OIL WELLS,

HENRY STEELE,

MANUFACTURER OF ALL SIZES OF TOOLS for Well Boring. Having long experience in this line, I am prepared to fill orders promptly and at low rates.

NO. 107 LEIDESDORFF STREET

Between California and Sacramento.
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D. A. STERN,

Carriage and Sign Painter,

COR. MISSION STREET & NINTH,

my26

RELIEF! RELIEF!

INFALLIBLE PILE REMEDY.

Those who are afflicted with the PILES, and wish to be relieved of their suffering, would do well to call at

C. SICHEL'S

Hairdressing Saloon,

620 COMMERCIAL STREET,

A few doors above the United States Branch Mint.
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S. CANS,

Nos. 1 and 3 Clay Street Market.

DEALER IN BEEF, VEAL AND MUTTON.

The best kinds of Meats always on hand, and delivered to customers in all parts of the city, free of charge. my19-3m

J. G. H. MEYER,

FIRST PREMIUM

BILLIARD BALL MANUFACTURER

NO. 228 MONTGOMERY STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO.

THE FIRST PREMIUM AWARDED BY THE Mechanics' Institute at their last Fair, held in San Francisco in 1864.

A great variety of

BILLIARD, BAGATELLE, RONDO and POOL BALLS, CUES, CUE LEATHERS, CHALK AND CLOTH,

ALWAYS ON HAND AND SOLD AT

NEW YORK PRICES.

Old Balls turned over and Colored at $2 per set. Balls sent from the country will be returned by the next boat. mr3

H. ZACHARIAS,

Watchmaker

AND JEWELER,

NO. 538 KEARNY STREET,

Between Sacramento and California, San Francisco.

I receive by every steamer a large assortment of Gold and Silver Watches and Diamonds California Jewelry manufactured. Also, a full assortment of Silverware, Spectacles, Opera Glasses, and Jerome's Marine Clocks, always on hand.

Particular attention paid to orders from the country.

☞ Watches and Jewelry repaired and warranted at lowest prices. jn3 tf

LUCAS TIDDENS,

PRACTICAL UPHOLSTERER

..THE BEST..

French Spring Beds and Hair Mattresses,

MADE TO ORDER,

UPHOLSTERING AND REPAIRING DONE TO SATISFACTION.

Carpets, Oil Cloths, Damask Matting

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

NO. 3 DUPONT STREET NEAR MARKET,

SAN FRANCISCO ap7

For Sale for Cash,

A WELL ESTABLISHED AND

GOOD PAYING BUSINESS,

AT A VERY LOW PRICE,

Apply immediately to

B. B. STEINBRINK,

No. 35 Second St., Bet. Market and Mission.

Music! Music!

The undersigned, Leader of the Sixth (German) Regiment Band, respectfully announces to the public that he is prepared to furnish Music for Balls, Parties, Parades, Excursions, Serenades, etc., and supply any number of Musicians, with or without Uniform, at the shortest possible notice, and takes this opportunity to inform them that he is in receipt of all the new and popular Music of the day. All orders left at the Castle Saloon corner Montgomery and Market streets, or at Gray's Music Store, Clay street, will be promptly attended to.

Orders from the country respectfully solicited.

ap7 FRED'K KRAUS.

CALIFORNIA NURSERY.

J. O'HARE,

Florist and Nurseryman,

Cor. Folsom and Twentieth Sts.

Having taken the First Premium at the Mechanics' Fair,

Would respectfully invite his friends and the public in general to his newly established

CARDENS AND NURSERIES,

Where he has on hand, and for sale at the lowest prices, a large collection of

Ornamental Evergreen Trees, Shrubbery, and Flowering Plants of all descriptions.

mr31

GREAT BARGAINS!

CLOTHING.

S. HAAS & CO.,

428 MONTGOMERY ST., Near Sacramento,

Are Selling their Large Stock of

Fashionable Clothing,

...AND...

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS.

..AT..

REMARKABLE LOW PRICES.

☞ Call and Examine them. mr24-tf

NOTICE.

Grand Opening

TUESDAY, APRIL 25, 1865,

AT

NO. 12 MONTGOMERY STREET.

Misses Gage & Bouton,

BRANCH OF

MME. DEMOREST'S

EMPORIUM OF FASHION

HAVE JUST RECEIVED NEW AND elegant patterns of all the latest and most reliable PARIS AND NEW YORK FASHIONS, for Ladies' and Children's Dress. Have also Mme. Demorest's French Corsets, Spiral Spring Pads, Imperial Dress Elevators, Combination Suspender and Shoulder Braces, Mme. Demorest's Prize Medal Skirts from 20 to 40 springs, Mme. Demorest's Water Proof Skirt Facing, Superior Braid and Embroidery Stamps. Also, very superior English Needles, Mme. Demorest's Sewing Machine Rippers, Mme. Demorest's Curling Cream for the hair, Mme. Demorest's Lily and Roseate Bloom for the Complexion, Mme. Demorest's Excelsior System of Dress Cutting taught. Dressmakers supplied with Trimmed and Plain Patterns at much less than the usual prices. Dress and Cloak Making in all its branches. Patterns of every description cut to fit the form. Mme. Demorest's Mirror of Fashion for sale. Please call.

CAUTION!

As there are two in the building by the name of GAGE, those wishing to patronize Mme. Demorest's Branch will observe on the sign,

GAGE & BOUTON,

T. J. HIGGINS,

Photographic Gallery

659 CLAY STREET,

Over Hinckley's Drug Store, SAN FRANCISCO.

CARTES DE VISITES

Taken in the neatest style, and PHOTOGRAPHS and AMBROTYPES taken in the highest perfection of art, at prices that defy competition.

Small pictures of every kind copied to [illegible] size. Ring and Locket Pictures neatly set. [illegible]

Joseph A. Donohoe, San Francisco. | Eugene Kelly, New York.

DONOHOE, KELLY & CO.,

SAN FRANCISCO,

EUGENE KELLY & CO.,

NEW YORK,

BANKERS.

Exchange on New York

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BANK OF IRELAND.

jl8 tf

HENTSCH & BERTON

BANKERS.

DRAWS EXCHANGE IN SUMS TO SUIT ON

De Rham & Co.	New York.
Melly, Forget & Co.	Liverpool.
Morris Prevost & Co.	London.
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Commercial Bank of Geneva	Geneva.
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A. & L. Galopin Bros.	Geneva.
Ph. Roget & Son	Geneva.
Schickner, Bros.	Berlin.
Lutteroth & Co.	Hamburg.
B. Metzler, Sons & Co.	Frankfort a. M.

Purchase certificates of deposits, bonds and general securities at current rates. Receive deposits and transacts a general banking business.

An assay office is attached to the bank, and liberal advances will be made on precious metals assayed by them. oc28-1m

DRAFTS ON

Berlin,	Munster,
Stettin,	Frankfort a'M.,
Konigsberg,	Weimar,
Posen,	Leipzig,
Breslau,	Prag,
Cologne,	Vienna,
Elberfeld,	Triest,

And Other German Cities.

ARE FURNISHED AT THE

Prussian Consulate,

San Francisco, by

H. HANSSMANN,

220 Front street.

DRAFTS ON

London,
Hamburg,
Bremen,
Berlin,
Frankfort

In Sums to Suit,

BY

MORRIS SPEYER,

526 Washington street,

mr31-3m

MARKS & BRO.,

AUCTION & COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Salesroom No. 531 California street, between Montgomery and Kearny.

REGULAR SALE DAYS....MONDAY AND THURSDAY.

Liberal advances made on consignments of all kinds. Furniture of houses bought. Out-door sales attended to. fe17

T. ROGERS JOHNSON,

MILITARY GOODS

FLAGS, BANNERS, AND REGALIA.

Room No. 1, 325 Montgomery Street,

SAN FRANCISCO. mr3

J. R. MEAD & CO.,

Importers, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

FINE CLOTHING,

AND

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,

TRUNKS, VALISES, CARPET BAGS, &c.

200 & 202 MONTGOMERY STREET,

Cor. Bush, San Francisco. fe17

JACOB ZECH'S

Piano Manufactory

Is still at the Old Place,

NO. 416 MARKET STREET,

East of Sansome, up stairs.

To the many Prizes already awarded to me for my Pianos, is now added that of the Mechanic's Fair in San Francisco, held 1864.

I hereby recommend my instruments to the Public. JACOB ZECH.

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G. MEYER & CO.,

....DEALERS IN....

AMERICAN BEEF, MUTTON, AND VEAL,

STALL NO. 16 NEW MARKET,

Orders Delivered Free to all parts of the City.

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Ed. L. Reimer,

der wohlbekannte

Gärtner und Kunstgärtner,

ladet seine Freunde sowie das Publikum im Allgemeinen ergebenst ein, seine neu etablirten Gärten und Nurseries, Ecke von Folsom und Neunzehnter Straße, zu besuchen, woselbst er stets eine große Auswahl von immergrünen Zierbäumen, Pflanzen und Blumen jeder Art vorräthig und zu verkaufen hat.

BUSWELL & Co.,

BOOKBINDERS, PAPER-RULERS,

AND

Blank-Book Manufacturers,

509 CLAY STREET and 508 COMMERCIAL STREET

Between Montgomery and Sansome, San Francisco.

ja29 tf

"Every Man in His Own House, paying no rent," is the motto and mission of the CALIFORNIA BUILDING AND LOAN SOCIETY. All those who have joined the Society, and desired houses, have got them. Room enough for more houses and more members. The rule of the Society is: "First come, first served." Deposits received by the Society at the following rates:

Deposits "at call" 1 per cent. per month.

Deposits at six months 1½ per cent. per month.

Deposits on the Permanent Stock, 1½ per cent. per month.

All transactions in Gold Coin.

THOMAS MOONEY, Secretary.
Office, 406 Montgomery street,
Opposite Wells, Fargo & Co.'s.

☞ Office open daily, and on Saturday evenings. au5 tf

CHARLES E. LANCASTER,

DENTIST,

913 DUPONT STREET, Bet. Washington and Jackson.

☞ Office Open Day and Night.

All Operations in Dentistry executed in a skillful and durable manner, and at Moderate Prices, to suit the times. no4-3m

Hats! Hats!!

ADAMS & BROTHER

Have Introduced the

NEW STYLE DRESS HATS

For Fall and Winter, 1864.

ADAMS & BRO.,

se23 tf 647 Washington street.

FRED. MORSCH,

House, Sign, Fresco and Ornamental

PAINTER,

540 California St.,

BELOW KEARNY. fe24-3m

Save Your Teeth!

E. F. BUNNELL, Rooms, 611 Clay Street. Do not have your Teeth Extracted. DR. BUNNELL pledges himself to save every tooth that aches from exposure of the nerve, and will refund the charge for the operation and extract the tooth free of charge in every case of failure. Teeth filled with gold, artistical bone, and gold lithodeon, and warranted.

Plate teeth on vulcanite base, the best material yet discovered; also, if preferred, on gold; either warranted to fit.

☞ N. B.—More than one thousand aching teeth have been saved consecutivey, without the loss of one. de2

V. HOFFMANN AND T. R. SCHMIDT,

Architects,

S. E. CORNER PINE AND MONTGOMERY STS

no25-3m

Stevenson House,

COR. MONTGOMERY & CALIFORNIA STS.

Private Boarding.

I respectfully inform my friends and the public that I have taken charge of the above house, and opened the same on Monday, April 10th, for private boarders.

☞ A Table d'Hote will be set for breakfast, dinner and supper.

The table is not excelled by any in this city.

ap14-1m MRS. BABETTE EVERS.

כשר

MORRIS BORKOWSKI,

Stall No. 5, Clay Street Market,

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

American Meats.

The best kinds of American Beef, Veal, Mutton, served to customers, and delivered to all parts of the city, free of charge. ap14

TAYLOR & HASTINGS,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

Have Removed

..TO..

No. 621 CLAY STREET

Over the San Francisco Savings and Loan Society's Bank.

REMOVAL.

J. F. BLUMBERG,

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF SALT,

Has Removed from Commercial Street, to

323 FRONT STREET,

Between Commercial and Clay,

ap4 1m SAN FRANCISCO.

A. F. BILAY,

Eureka Bowling Saloon

AT THE MISSION,

OPPOSITE THE RAILROAD STATION.

mr31-1m

Violin Taught.

P. B. ISAACS,

Teaches the Violin

By his Classical and Progressive Method, with astonishing success.

Those desiring instruction on that beautiful instrument will please call or send their orders to the address of

P. R. Isaacs, International Hotel, Jackson St., Bet. Montgomery and Kearny.

my5-3m

CONTINENAL HOTEL,

Southeast Corner of

SANSOME AND COMMERCIAL STREETS,

Entrance on both streets.

TANDLER & LANG, Proprietors.

THIS HOTEL IS NOW OPEN FOR THE reception of Guests.

The Proprietors respectfully recommend this their new house, to their numerous friends in this City, Country and the Atlantic States, with the assurance that nothing will be omitted on their part to render the Continental as eligible a Hotel as any in San Francisco, both for City Boarders as for Merchants and Families from the Interior. This house is located in the very heart of the Commercial part of the City, and provided with every convenience calculated to render a stay in the same convenient and comfortable. The rooms are high and airy. The furniture is new.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL,

Southeast corner Sansome and Commercial streets. Entrance on both streets. de18 tf

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL,

LEVY HESS, - - - PROPRIETOR,

Corner of Sansome and Commercial streets.

THIS POPULAR RESORT FOR OUR MERchants, situated in the centre of the Business Locality of San Francisco, is prepared to accommodate Single Gentlemen and Families, residents and strangers. Every effort will be made in future, as heretofore, to meet the demands of customers. jl29

AUG. J. SAULMAN, F. L. LAUENSTEIN.

SAULMAN'S COFFEE SALOON,

GERMAN BAKERY & CONFECTIONARY,

Armory Hall Building, 506 Montgomery street,

Cor. Sacramento, San Francisco.

AGENCY FOR RUSSIAN CAVIAR.

ORDERS FOR CONFECTIONARY, PASTRY, Jellies, Cream, etc., for Wedding Ceremonies and Parties, promptly attended to.

His long residence and extended custom is sufficient guarantee of the superiority of his productions. de18 tf

HOTEL INTERNATIONAL

JACKSON STREET,

A Few Doors West from Montgomery street.

SAN FRANCISCO.

F. E. WEICANT, PROPRIETOR.

Rooms Rented Low at the TREMONT HOUSE. no18-3m

H. HOESCH,

COFFEE AND DINING SALOON,

And Bakery,

NO. 614 CLAY STREET,

BETWEEN MONTGOMERY AND KEARNY STREETS

SAN FRANCISCO.

I. BERTUCCI & CO.'S

Italians' Restaurant,

512 Clay Street,

ADJOINING THE NEW CLAY STREET MARKET

San Francisco.

no4 3m

NEW YORK HOTEL,

Corner Battery and Commercial streets,

SAN FRANCISCO.

THIS HOTEL IS NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS.

The undersigned respectfully recommends the "New York Hotel" to her numerous friends in this city, country, and the Atlantic States—with the assurance that nothing will be omitted to render the New York Hotel one of the best in this city.

MRS. STODOLE,

mr17-3m Proprietress.

Drouilhat & Co.'s

FIRST CLASS

RESTAURANT,

817 Montgomery Street, bet. Jackson & Pacific

Iron House.

Grand Saloon, and Separate Cabinets with private entrances.

Meals with Wine Coffee and Cognac, 50 cents.

Special attention giving to the getting up of dinners and suppers for parties.

WANTED.

500 More Subscribers

..FOR..

ATLANTIC AND EUROPEAN PAPERS AND MAGAZINES,

Which will be delivered at the residences of subscribers at lowest possible rates.

Leave your orders at the store of

B. B. STEINBRINK,

No. 35 Second Street,

Or at the Office of THE HEBREW. my5

E. J. PFEIFFER,

APOTHECARY,

Has Removed

OPPOSITE HIS OLD PLACE,

210 POST STREET, Near Dupont.

my5-1m

I. C. E. KLEPZIG,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

GUNS AND PISTOLS,

Sporting Apparatus, Etc.,

Ammunition and Gun Materials,

733 WASHINGTON STREET,

ABOVE THE HALL OF RECORDS,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

☞ Repairing done in a workmanlike manner a the shortest notice. all3m

WM. P. TAAFFE,

IMPORTER AND JOBBER

OF

Dry Goods,

107 Battery Street,

BETWEEN CALIFORNIA AND PINE,

(REESE'S BLOCK.) fe10-4

ENGELBERG & WAGNER'S

BAKERY & CONFECTIONERY

NO. 416 KEARNY STREET,

Between California and Pine.

☞ Orders for Wedding Cakes and Fine Confectionery will be promptly attended to.

☞ Always on hand Milk and Brown Bread jl29

THEODORE VOIZIN, GUSTAVUS RIS

Voizin, Ris & Co.,

AUCTIONEERS

....AND....

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

JOHN B. LUTHER.....Auctioneer

Nos. 217, 219 & 221 Sansome street,

Near California.

SALE DAYS.—Tuesdays and Fridays, catalogue sales of Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hardware, Fancy Goods, etc.—Thursdays, regular catalogue sale of American, French and English Dry Goods, Silks, Embroideries, etc.

G. Groezinger,

DEALER IN

NATIVE WINES AND BRANDIES,

BITTERS.

ALL KINDS OF LIQUORS AND FOREIGN WINES.

N. W. CORNER OE PINE AND BATTERY.

SAN FRANCISCO. jy1

INDUSTRIAL FAIR

Mechanics' Institute.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF AWARDS ON California Brandies, Cordials and Bitters; held September 28th, 1864.

First Premium Awarded to Squarza for Punches.

First Premium for Cordials.

First Premium for Squarza's Hygienic Bitters.

The Committee think this is a fit occasion not only to award to true merit, and stamp with verity an article (or articles) worthy of public confidence and patronage, but also to put their seal of condemnation upon VILLAINOUS COMPOUNDS, BASE IMITATIONS AND WORTHLESS COUNTERFEITS, which resemble the genuine only in their names.

Squarza's Punches, Cordials and Bitters,

on exhibition, declared them to be composed of the best material, and that the same were manufactured with science and utmost care.

The Committee, in their deliberation, had to rely entirely upon the numbers on the bottles; knowing nothing of the authors of either samples submitted to their examination, but were unanimous in their approbation of the one, and the condemnation of the other, Respectfully submitted,

DR. I. ROWELL, Professor of Chemistry,
DR. L. J. CZAPKAY,
FRANCIS C. BELDEN,
Committee.

de16

ALBERT KUNER,

Seal Engraver.

Society and Masonic Seals Executed

In the best manner.

621 WASHINGTON STREET,

San Francisco. de25 tf

JONATHAN KITTREDGE,

PHŒNIX WORKS,

NOS. 6 and 8 BATTERY STREET,

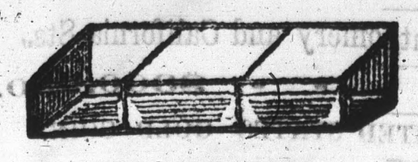
Near Bush, SAN FRANCISCO.

Manufacturer of Fire-proof Doors and Shutters, Bank Vaults and Monitor Safes, Gratings, Balconies, Bolt and Bridge Work, and

All Kinds of General Blacksmithing.

We particularly call the attention of Bankers and others to the MONITOR SAFES and VAULTS—an article long sought for in California—great care being taken in the manufacture of these Safes relative to their strength against the designs of wily burglars. mr3

TEUBNER & HOFFMAN,
Show-Case



WAREROOMS,
NO. 431 KEARNY STREET,

Between Pine and California streets, San Francisco. Show-Cases made in every style—Silver-Plated, Rosewood, Mahogany, Walnut, etc. Old Show-Cases taken in exchange. de25 tf

---

FIRST PREMIUM
Billiard Manufactory.
LIESENFELD'S BILLIARDS.

Having obtained three times the First Premium for my Billiards at the former Industrial Exhibitions, and as an acknowledgment to this effect has been expressed by a majority of the judges, at the late Industrial Exhibition, ought to be a sufficient recommendation and guarantee to my friends and the public generally, of the superiority of my Billiards. It will evidently be inferred that I shall continue to manufacture the best Billiards, which will be sold on reasonable terms.

P. LIESENFELD,
612 Battery street, Bet. Jackson and Pacific.
fe10

RALPH MOSS, S. F. ALEX. HENRY, N. Y.
Ralph Moss & Co.,
IMPORTERS OF
STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,
MILLINERY GOODS,
Embroideries, Etc., Etc.,
207 BATTERY STREET, Up Stairs,
SAN FRANCISCO. e16

LOUIS HOLZ,
311 BATTERY STREET, Near Commercial,
(Under the New York Hotel.)
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
STATIONERY,

Has constantly on hand a well assorted stock of Playing Cards, Blank Books, Writing and Wrapping Paper, etc., which he will sell at the lowest market rates.

☞ Orders from the country promptly attended to

STEMMLER & RUSSELL,
Varnishing, Polishing, and Graining.

PIANOS, BILLIARD TABLES, DOORS, FURNITURE,

Of all kinds, done in the best style with dispatch.

416 & 418 MARKET STREET,
Bet. Sansome and Battery, in JACOB ZECH'S Piano Factory.
☞ Guarantees to give satisfaction. ap7

NEW YORK HOTEL
BILLIARD SALOON
Corner of Battery & Commercial
SAN FRANCISCO.

The undersigned takes pleasure to inform his friends and the public that he has entirely renovated the Billiard Saloon connected with the New York Hotel. The saloon now contains two of Strahle's best Billiard Tables, equal to any in the city.

The Best Wines and Liquors, are kept at the bar. Also Choice Brands of Havana Cigars—Kosher Liquors Etc. LEVI REPHELD.

NAHL BROS., & DICKMAN'S
ART AND PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY,
NO. 121 MONTGOMERY STREET,
Between Bush and Sutter,
fe24 SAN FRANCISCO.

A. J. CORTIS,
BOOKBINDER,
PAPER RULER,
...AND...
BLANK-BOOK MANUFACTURER,
NO. 546 WASHINGTON STREET.
Northeast Corner of Montgomery and Washington Streets.

Music, Magazines and Old Books. Bound in any Style and to any Pattern,
AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.
mr27 3m

REMOVAL.
MR. M. SHLOSS,

Returns his sincere thanks to the public for their liberal patronage during the past seven years and informs them that he has removed to

No. 138 Montgomery Street,
UNDER THE OCCIDENTAL.

Where he has opened a well assorted stock of
FANCY AND STAPLE
DRY GOODS,
Also, a large assortment of
CLOAKS OF LATEST STYLE.
PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.
☞ Please remember the number, 138 Montgomery street, under the Occidental.
my5-3m M. SHLOSS.

THE BEST RESTAURANT IN THE CITY.
PIONEER RESTAURANT
OF
PETER JOB,
COR. BUSH AND MONTGOMERY.

Is the best place to get a
Good Cup of Coffee, Tea, Chocolate, Cakes, Ice Cream, Etc., of Every Variety.

The Restaurant is open till after the close of the places of amusement.

☞ Candies of the best Parisian Style and our Own Manufacture always on hand. mr17-m

---

P. RICCI. A. CELLA
RICCI & CO.,
Manufacturers of
Punch of all Kinds,
And Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
WINES & LIQUORS
Punch:
Tip-Top, Whisky, Cognac, Raspberry, Rum, Ladies' Charm, Coffee, Chocolate, Kirschwasser, Nectar, Florence Pleasure, Stomatical Bitters, Italian Vermouth Wine, Anti-Divorce, Kimmel, Appetizer (before dinner), Pousse-Cafe (after dinner).

talian, French, Spanish and Portuguese Wines, Ale, Porter, Champagne Cider (on draught and in bottles), Lager Beer, Cordials, Syrups and the Best Havana Cigars.

534 Commercial street,
Bet. Montgomery and Leidesdorff.
San Francisco. de18 tf

H. HORSTMANN & CO.,
Importers and Manufacturers
OF

FURNITURE,
740 Washington street, opposite the Plaza

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED AND ARE constantly receiving a fine assortment of Furniture of the latest style, for the PARLOR, CHAMBER, DINING ROOM, Etc.

PARLOR SETS and SPRING MATTRASSES made to order and warranted as represented.

H. HORSTMANN & CO.,
740 Washington street,
jul8 tf Oppsite the Plaza.

Kihlmeyer's
MAMMOTH SALOON.
Ahead of Everything

It is a well established fact that Mr. Kihlmeyer spares neither pains nor expense to provide for his guests. The Saloon is too well known to waste many words in extolling it. One feature is especially noteworthy, the Music furnished cannot be excelled by any other establishment in the city. Lovers of music can convince themselves by listening to the performance of the following artists:

SOPHRON FIEDLER, - - - - - - - - Pianist.
ALONZO HECKMEN - - - - - - - - Violinist.
ALBERT BEADER - - - - - - - - Cornetist.

SAALBURG & LEVY'S
EUREKA SALOON,
NORTHEAST CORNER OF
California and Montgomery Streets.

THE BEST KIND OF LIQUORS, WINES and Cigars can only be had at the above establishment. One of Liesenfeld's Patent
Billiard Tables
Is attached to the Saloon. Caviar, Swiss and Limburg Cheese always fresh on hand. Everybody is sure to meet his friends at SAALBURG & LEVY'S EUREKA SALOON. Call and judge for yourselves.
jl29 3m

H. W. SCHMIDT,
CHEMIST
AND
Apothecary,

HAS MADE IT HIS SPECIAL occupation to compound Physician's Prescriptions, and for that purpose constantly keeps on hand the purest Drugs and Chemicals, etc., at the

Cor. Kearny & Sacramento sts.
Jel8 tf

REMEMBER THE PIONEER.
☞ 912 ☜
Second-Hand Clothing and Furniture Bought and Sold.

WM. COHEN, 912 KEARNY STREET, BEtween Jackson and Pacific, pays the highest prices, in cash, for CAST-OFF CLOTHING of every description, male or female. Also SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, BOOTS, BOOKS, BLANKETS, JEWELRY, HATS, etc.

Ladies will be attended to by Mrs. COHEN. All orders punctually attended to.

P. S.—No business transacted from Friday, sundown, until Saturday, sundown. Private entrance for ladies. Wm. Cohen has no connection with any other store.

NEW TEN PIN ALLEY,
Corner Pine and Montgomery streets.

EDUARD PALM, - - - - PROPRIETOR

I HAVE THE PLEASURE TO ANNOUNCE to the public that I have opened the above splendid Ten Pin Alley, which is, without doubt, the best in this city. As the game of Ten Pins strengthens and invigorates the human frame, I hope to see young and old visit my establishment.

MINERVA HALL,
BEER, WINE & BILLIARD SALOON
Cor. Kearny and California streets,
Up Stairs.

☞ Armory of the Sigel Rifles, Steuben Guard, San Francisco Tirailleurs, &c., &c.

COB KNELL, Proprietor

WM. POEHLMANN,
CONFECTIONER,
NO. 102 SECOND STREET,
BETWEEN MISSION AND MINNA STREETS.

Family Cakes, Berith Cakes, Wedding and All Kinds of Ornamental Cakes, Ice Cream, Etc., Always on Hand.

Importer of all kinds of Fancy Work, Figures or Wedding Ceremonies, Flowers, Weafers, Gold fnd Silver Leafs, Etc. Orders for the country attended to. fe17

Immense Stock
OF
Boys' and Youths' Suits

The Only Place in California where
H. M. LOCKWOOD & CO.'S
CELEBRATED
CLOTHING
CAN BE FOUND.

☞ All the Latest Styles of our own manufacture received by every Steamer.

Good Reliable Goods and Low Prices.

H. M. LOCKWOOD & CO.,
de18 tf 624 Clay street.

MEYER MISH'S
Sample Rooms,
No. 420 COMMERCIAL STREET,
Bet. Sansome and Battery, SAN FRANCISCO.

BEST WINES AND LIQUORS,
Sold at Wholesale and Retail.

☞ Orders for Wines and Liquors filled with promptness and forwarded to any part of the city ree of charge. de9-3m

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H. Rosenberg, San Francisco — G. Rosenberg, 58 Broadway, N. Y.
G. ROSENBERG & CO.,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers
OF ALL KINDS OF
FRENCH BEAVER AND SOFT HATS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Military, Mens, Boys' and Fancy, Children's Caps.
No. 410 SACRAMENTO STREET
Between Sansome and Battery,
no11-3m SAN FRANCISCO.

DR. BRUNS,
Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur,
434 California street,
Between Montgomery and Sansome.
Office Hours—From 10 to 11 A. M., from 2 to 3 and 7 to 8 P. M. au5 tf

---

Music Furnished
BY
N. BALLENBERG,
FOR BALLS, PARTIES, WEDDINGS, ETC.
ORDERS LEFT AT
H. SCHUHMANN'S CIGAR STORE,
Cor. Kearny and California Streets,
SAN FRANCISCO,
WILL BE PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO
mr31

FLAG OF OUR UNION SALOON,
524 Montgomery Street,
Between Clay and Commercial,
SAN FRANCISCO.

FREE CONCERT EVERY EVENING.

Best Wines, Liquors and Cigars Kept at the Bar.

CHARLES PLOEGER, PROPRIETOR.
mr31-1m

BROOKS'S OLIVINA OIL,
For Coloring Red or Grey Hairs Without Washing.

This wonderful invention has in the short space of six months entirely superseded all the most famous hair dyes—it can be applied in one minute, with the greatest ease. For sale wholesale and retail, by

ROBERT F. BROOKS, Hair Dyer, Etc.
mr3 610 Washington street, San Francisco.

THE FIRST PREMIUM
FOR THE
BEST BREAD!
Received from the Mechanics' Fair of this Year!!

HEFTER'S BAKERY,
776 Folsom street.

Ladies should try my bread to convince themselves of the good quality of the same.
Families will be served daily with fresh Bread, Cakes and Pies. CHARLES B. HEFTER,
mr 776 Folsom street.

FOURTH PREMIUM.
CALIFORNIA
GOLD PENS
AT A REDUCED PRICE OF TEN PER CENT
Gold Medal and First Premium
AWARDED TO
W. B. J. KENNEY,
For the best California Made
GOLD PENS.
PREMIUMS AWARDED BY THE
American Institute, New York, 1844—Gold Medal and First Premium.
Ditto ditto 1848—Gold Medal and Diploma.
Maryland Institute, Baltimore, 1852—Silver Medal and First Premium.
Mechanics' Institute, San Francisco, 1864—(the last Fair)—Gold Medal and First Premium.

Manufactory and Sale Room—Armory Hall, cor. of Montgomery and Sacramento sts.—(Up-stairs.)
my12

THE BEST WHITE WINE VINEGAR.
DOUBLE STRONG.
BY
KOHLER & FROHLING,
No. 625 Montgomery Block.
my12-1m

BOOKKEEPING
TAUGHT IN THE MOST THOROUGH manner, at BECK'S COUNTING ROOMS, 363 Market street, (opposite Montgomery street,) where you can be made a competent ACCOUNTANT and BOOKKEEPER in from 14 to 30 days. Perfect satisfaction given, or money refunded. For proofs, please call. Open from 11 till 4, and from 7 till 10 o'clock P. M. Penmanship and Arithmetic taught. Confused books adjusted. mr24-3m

---

DR. M. SICHEL,
Surgeon & Dentist,
NO. 650 WASHINGTON STREET,
Near Kearny, San Francisco.

☞ Teeth Extracted by a new process, with the aid of Nitre of Ammonia, or Laughing Gas.

WM. PATTON,
ARCHITECT,
620 WASHINGTON STREET, Rooms 14 and 15

☞ Office hours from 9 till 10 A. M. and from 1 till 2 o'clock P. M. no11-3m

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S. SHEYER & CO., 4 Dey St., New York — M. TOKLAS; M. WISE, San Francisco.
TOKLAS, WISE & CO.,
Importers of
CLOTHING,
AND
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
308 CALIFORNIA ST., Bet. Sansome & Battery,
SAN FRANCISCO. mr3

W. H. PILLNER,
Photographic Artist,
NO. 14 SECOND STREET.

Views Taken at the Shortest Notice, on the Most Reasonable Terms.

Cards Per Dozen - - - - - $2

No. 14 Second Street, San Francisco.
fc10-3m

בשר בשר
ISIDOR CANS,
DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF AMERICAN MEATS.
STALL No. 4, CLAY STREET MARKET.

The Best Kinds of American Beef, Veal, Mutton, served to customers, and delivered to all parts of the City Free of Charge.
mr27

FRANK & CO.,
IMPORTING
Stationers,
410 SACRAMENTO STREET,
San Francisco.
Office—49 Nassau street, New York.
2 tf

PIONEER PLAZA CIGAR STORE.
T. BEARWALD,
DEALER IN CHOICE BRANDS OF
Havana and Domestic Cigars,
Comprising Figaro, Cabanas, Cinto de Orion, and Pumariega
Tobacco, Snuff, Meerschaum Pipes, Playing Cards, Etc.
714 KEARNY STREET, NEAR MERCHANT,
OPPOSITE THE PLAZA. mr3m

Dann & Landesman,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Nos. 7 & 8 BOLTON & BERRON'S BUILDING,
N. W. Cor Montgomery & Merchant Sts.
SAN FRANCISCO. ap143m

LEATHER
AND
FINDING STORE,
OF
F. WORTH,
No. 338 Bush Street, near Kearny,
SAN FRANCISCO.

I HAVE A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF ALL articles in my line always on hand, which I sell at very low prices. Shoemakers will find it to their interest to examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere. I keep only first class articles.

Being myself a practical shoemaker, my customers can rely on being treated in the best manner.

All kinds of Boot-legs, Gaiters, and Shoe-uppers, will be made to order.

Orders from the country will be promptly attended to.

J. WORTH,
ja6-3m 338 Bush Street, near Kearny.

FRED'K ZECH,
PIANO-FORTE TUNER AND REPAIRER.

ORDERS TO BE LEFT AT the old place, 565 MARKET STREET, up-stairs, opposite Sansome.
Melodeons Tuned and Repaired.
☞ All Orders promptly attended to. fe24

A. CHIO & CO.,
First Premium Punches,
DEALERS IN
WINES AND LIQUORS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
WARRANTED TO BE THE BEST.

NO. 527 WASHINGTON STREET,
Two Doors Above Washington Market.
my10-3m

FURNITURE COVERING,

AND

NEW CURTAIN GOODS.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
312 California street,
HAAVE JUST IMPORTED A FINE STOCK OF
BROCATELLES, SATINS,
PLUSHES, LASTINGS,
REPS, DAMASKS,
And every variety of COVERINGS and CURTAIN MATERIAL of the
LATEST STYLES AND NEW DESIGNS.
au12 tf

What Cheer House Jewelry Store.

GEORGE LEHMANN,

Watchmaker and Jeweler,
What Cheer House, Sacramento st.,
Opposite the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.'s Office, San Francisco.

A fine assortment of Watches, Jewelry, Clocks, et., on hand. Jewelry of every description, manufactured to order. Clocks and Jewelry repaired and warranted. oc14 tf

---

Dr. A. Wilhelm,
Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur,
No. 2 Brenham Place, next to the Portsmouth House.
OFFICE HOURS—From 8 to 9 A. M., from 2 to 4 and from 7 to 9 P. M. fe5 tf.

EMILE V. SUTTER
Notary Public & Conveyancer,
☞ 626 CLAY STREET, ☜
Between Montgomery and Kearny Streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.

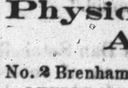
Deeds, Mortgages, Leases, Powers of Attorney, Contracts, etc., drawn up with care. German, French and Spanish spoken. fe10

JOHN O'BRIEN. J. M. WARD
O'BRIEN & WARD,
EMPLOYMENT OFFICE.
610 MONTGOMERY STREET.
Bet. Merchant and Clay - - SAN FRANCISCO.

HOTELS, PRIVATE FAMILIES and EMPLOYERS of every description, promptly supplied with the best MALE and FEMALE HELP, WITHOUT TROUBLE OR EXPENSE. Only send order, or write by Mail or Express, to
ja7 tf JOHN O'BRIEN & Co., San Francisco.

PHILADELPHIA BREWERY,
Second street,
Corner of Folsom street, San Francisco.
THE BEST LAGER BEER
IN THE STATE.
☞ The Country supplied at the most reasonable terms.
de25 tf HOELSCHER & WIELAND.

DR. BENNETT,



DENTAL SURGEON,
(Successor to the late DR. PEARSON,)
NO. 653 CLAY STREET, (OLD NO. 178,)
SAN. FRANCISCO.

You can get good work done at my office twenty per cent. cheaper than at any dentists on Clay street. Call and see our terms. no25 3m

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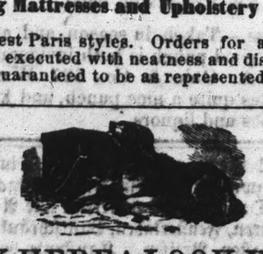
WILLIAM TELL HOUSE,
BUSH STREET,
BETWEEN MONTGOMERY AND KEARNY
SAN FRANCISCO.

Martin Fenstermacher,
PROPRIETOR.
☞ Known to have the best table set. ☜
fe24-3m

AUGUST HUMBURG,
No. 411 BUSH STREET, ABOVE KEARNY,
Manufacturer of all kinds of
Chairs, Arm Chairs
Spring Mattresses and Upholstery Goods,
Of the latest Paris styles. Orders for all kinds of Furniture executed with neatness and dispatch, and all work guaranteed to be as represented. fe17



LOOK HERE! LOOK HERE!

I CALL THE ATTENTION OF MY FRIENDS and the public to the fact that I have bought the
Safe Manufactory,
NO. 815 BATTERY STREET,
And will serve my customers with Promptness and Dispatch.

IRON WORK AND MACHINERY
Of all kinds made to order at shortest notice.

Always on hand a large variety of
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES

THE BEST WORKMANSHIP AND MATERIAL GUARANTEED.

BOTTLING MACHINES,
Parties requiring Bottling Machines of the best kind and at Low prices will do well to call at the manufactory of
LOUIS CHELY,
my5-6t 815 BATTERY STREET.

VERDI and Thalberg have both declined to have anything to do with the Conservatoire of Music at Naples. From the accounts we received of the musical taste of the people in hissing "Martha" and anathemizing "The Last Rose of Summer," the connection was not likely to come to pass, especially as the Conservatoire wished to keep on its old course, and objected to the introduction of new musical light by these distinguished musicians.

DENMARK.—From a late census in Denmark, it appears that there are 18,663 persons not belonging to the State church. Of these 8,253 are Jews, or rather Mosaites, as they are called in official language. The others belong to various Christian denominations.

PALESTINE—JERUSALEM.—The baroness Betti de Rothschild recently offered to the synagogue of the Rothschild Hospital, four magnificent silver lamps, bearing respectively the names of Baron Meyer de Rothschild, Baron Solomon de Rothschild, Sr., Baron Solomon de Rothschild. These lamps were received on Hanouka with due formalities, and, as Kislev 27th was the anniversary of Baron Solomon de Rothschild's, Sr.'s death, services were held that evening and on the morrow.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Verdi's opera of "Un Ballo en Maschera" was given last night, by the excellent operatic company now engaged at this establishment. A house full to overflowing was attracted on the occasion, and the applause that greeted the respective artists was evidence of its satisfactory rendering. Signor Fossati, who arrived but two days since in the city, made his first appearance as "Samuel."

OPERA HOUSE.—The humorous Dan Setchell is still playing here. The programme of entertainment, each evening, is exceedingly good, and brings into full play the entire popular dramatic company engaged at this theatre.

GOTTSCHALK'S LAST CONCERTS.—To-night the sixth and last of the subscription concerts takes place. Several new pieces will be given, the grand march in "Faust" and the march in "Fannhauser," arranged for six pianos by Mr. Gottschalk. This occasion should not be missed, as it will be the most splendid of the series. The last afternoon performances is announced for to-morrow.

EUREKA TURNVEREIN.—The long-talked of Exhibition and Ball of this society will come off to-morrow evening, May 27th, at Platt's Music Hall.

MUSICAL FUND SOCIETY.—The monster festival of this society, to come off June 11th at Hayes' Park will eclipse anything of its kind on this coast. The orchestra will consist of nearly 150 of our best musicians. Particulars will be given next week.

SURE FORTUNE.—Strike an oil well, and you are rich. The proper implements for boring and prospecting for "ile," can be bought cheap of Henry Steele, 107 Leidesdorff street, between California and Sacramento.

FINE CLOTHING.—Mr. J. Tammeyer is able to supply first quality garments at moderate prices. Call and see his stock at 325 Bush street. Repairs quick, and cheaply done.

DENTISTRY.—Teeth extracted without pain, and artificial ones supplied, by Dr. Libbey, 224 Montgomery street, whose extensive practice enables him to do business on lower terms than any other practical dentist.

HOMESTEADS CHEAP.—Choice properties for sale by G. W. Dam, 422 Montgomery street. Location and conveniences unsurpassed.

SHOW YOUR COLORS.—Signs, and emblematic and decorative painting, executed in the first style of the art, by D. A. Stern, corner Mission and Ninth. Terms very reasonable.

DRY GOODS.—At the Knickerbocker establishment, 643 Clay street, every description of articles in this line can be bought for cash at lower rates than in any other store in the city. The proprietors, Joseph & Co., invite a call before intending buyers purchase elsewhere.

We call the attention of our readers to the card of Dr. Libbey in another column of this paper. He is well known as one of the best dentists on this coast.

COFFEE.—As a beverage, there is nothing that can excel a drink of genuine, full-flavored coffee. To get the pure, unadulterated article, prepared expressly for family use, and guaranteed to be clear of all extraneous substances, you must buy of the Eagle Coffee Mills, (Zwick & Loeven, proprietors, 725 Vallejo street, where can be obtained a delightful extract of coffee.

REMOVAL.—The attention of cigar dealers is directed to the advertisement of J. Vogeldorff, notifying his removal to 421 Battery street, between Merchant and Washington streets. Mr. V. is a practical cigar manufacturer, and has always A. No. 1 cigars on hand.

DELICIOUS.—Taken in season, and at proper intervals, a good punch is both invigorating and nutritive. A. Ghio & Co., 527 Washington street, makes quite a nice punch, and keeps the best of wines and liquors.

Feuer! Feuer!—John R. Sims, Oregonstraße, zwischen Washington und Jackson und Front und Davisstraßen, verfertigt alle Arten feuerfester Thüren, Fensterläden, Bankschränke u. s. w. zu den billigsten Preisen. Kaufleute vom Lande machen wir besonders darauf aufmerksam.

☞ Die modernsten und feinsten Anzüge in San Francisco verfertigt Herr Tammeyer, 325 Bushstraße, zwischen Kearny und Montgomery.

☞ Herr Lozier hat in dem neuen Hause, neben dem Cosmopolitan Hotel eine aus 8 Bahnen bestehende Kegelbahn verbunden mit einem Billiardsalon eröffnet. Es ist Alles auf's Beste eingerichtet und findet man nur die feinsten Weine, Liqueure und Cigarren an der Bar.

Wer eine Woche lang den Staub in San Francisco eingeathmet, der sehnt sich wahl einen Tag die frische, reine Landluft zu genießen. Herr Karl Schwarz hat den Rail Road Park, nahe der Eisenbahn Landung in Oakland, übernommen und denselben für „Pic Nics" ꝛc. auf's Beste einrichten lassen. Jeden Sonntag ist dort großes Conzert. Die Ferry Boote gehen täglich von Ecke Davis und Pacific und von nahe dem Anfange der Marketstraße ab, wann ersieht man aus der Anzeige in einer anderen Spalte dieses Blattes.

A. F. BILAY,
Eureka Bowling Saloon
AT THE MISSION,
OPPOSITE THE RAILROAD STATION.
mr31-1m

REMOVAL.
JACOB VOGELSDORFF,
Importer and Manufacturer of
Havana & Domestic Cigars
WHOLESALE DEALER
IN ALL KINDS OF
Leaf Tobacco.
THE TRADE SUPPLIED.
Orders from the Country Promptly Executed
421 & 423 Battery St.
UP STAIRS,
NEAR WASHINGTON STREET.
my19-1m

OAKLAND FERRY.
FROM CORNER PACIFIC AND DAVIS STREETS.

ON AND AFTER THURSDAY, MAY 18TH, until further notice, the hours of departure will be as follows, daily, (Sundays excepted) :—

San Antonio.	Oakland.	San Francisco.
5 40 A. M.	5.50 A. M.	6 35 A. M.
6.40 A. M.	6.50 A. M.	7.40 A. M.
7.50 A. M.	8.00 A. M.	9.15 A. M.
9.15 A. M.	9.25 A. M.	11 30 A. M.
12.50 P. M.	1 00 P. M.	2 00 P. M.
2.50 P. M.	3.00 P. M.	4.00 P. M.
4.00 P. M.	4 10 P. M.	5.15 P. M.
5.15 P. M.	5.25 P. M.	6.30 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave San Francisco at 7.45, 9.15, 10.30, 11.45, A. M. 1.30, 3.00, 4.00, 5.15, and 6.30 P. M. Leave San Antonio and Oakland, 6 50, 7 50, 9 15, 10 30, 11 45 A. M.; 1 30, 2 00, 4 00, and 5.15 P. M. A fine enclosed Picnic Ground near the Steamer Landing for pleasure parties, with plenty of good water, dancing floor, benches, tables, swings, and everything in good order. A man always in attendance to take care of the grounds.

An EXTRA TRIP will be run on Saturday Evenings, leaving San Antonio at 6 30 P. M., Oakland at 6 40 P. M., and San Francisco at 11 30 P. M.

From near the Foot of Market Street on the Creek Route, Daily.

San Antonio.	Oakland.	San Francisco.
7.00 A. M.	7.30 A. M.	9.00 A. M.
11.00 A. M.	11.30 A. M	1.00 P. M.
3.00 P. M.	3.30 P. M.	5.30 P. M.

☞ The rates of freight and passage the same on both routes

A safe and convenient Wharf and Carriage way at each landing, free of charge.

The Steamer SAN ANTONIO TO LET, for Excursions.
my12 3m GEO. GOSS, Superintendent.

Zum deutschen Michel,
Nordost-Ecke von Kearny und Commercial Str gegenüber der „Künstler Halle."

Die Unterzeichneten haben obigen Salon übernommen, und denselben neu eingerichtet, sowie mit den besten Getränken jeder Qualität versehen.

Lagerbier von der Philadelphia Brauerei.

Als alte praktische Burschen besorgen wir die Aufwartung selbst, und laden unsere Bekannte und Freunde zum gefälligen Besuch ein.

N. B. Diejenigen Herren, die ihre Aufwartung durch Fräuleinshände besorgt haben wollen, belieben dieselben selbst mitzubringen.

Franz Zimmerl,
J. F. Hahnlen.

WM. MEYER & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF
FINE CLOTHING,
CORNER OF
SANSOME AND SACRAMENTO STREETS.
mr24-1m

PETROLEUM OIL STOCKS.
Tilden & Fowler Petroleum Oil Company.
CAPITAL STOCK, - - $500,000.
Divided into 50,000 Shares of the par value of $10 each.
Located on 1440 Acres of Land in Humboldt County.

THE ABOVE ARE AMONG THE RICHEST oil lands in the known world, containing a large number of Springs, one of which is now flowing from three to six barrels of oil per day, of superior quality, and similar in character to the best oils of Pennsylvania. The value of these lands is greatly enhanced by being immediately contiguous to a good shipping point. The public are invited to investigate the basis and plan of operations of the above named company, as the most favorable oportunity which could offer for a safe and profitable investment.

The Stock in this company is all issuable and to remain unassessable.

A portion of the Reserved Stock for Working Capital is now offered on the market at low rates.

Further information and particulars will be given at the office of the company, No. 523 Howard's Building, Montgomery street, Room No. 2, (over Keith's Drug Store.)
my5-1m JOHN FOWLER, Secretary.

LOUIS SCHMIDT,
Teacher of Music,
113 POWELL STREET,
Near O'Farrell, SAN FRANCISCO.
mr31-3m

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CHAS. METZLER, Proprietor.
GREENWICH STREET,
Between Powell and Mason,
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COMMERCIAL ST., ABOVE KEARNY.
SHERIDAN CORBYN.....Manager.
C. WILLIAMS.....Stage Manager
L. MUNDWELLER.....Conductor
GRAND RE-OPENING.
The public are respectfully informed that this popular place of amusement, after having been thoroughly renovated and re-fitted, Is Now Open, with the following Favorite Artistes:
Senorita Maria,
The Celebrated Spanish Danseuse.
Miss Amanda Lee,
The Beautiful and Accomplished Performer.
Mr. C. Williams,
The Ethiopian Comedian and Comic Singer.
Harry Spriggs,
Eccentric Ethiopian Comedian and Dancer.
W. H. Vincent,
The Talented Interlocutor, (late of White's Serenaders, New York.)
MISS LIZZIE HUDSON, the Talented Vocalist.
PETE STERLING, Dancer and Pantomimist.
Laura Maynard,
The Charming Vocalist and Comedienne.
T. Bree,
The Unrivalled Banjo Player and Vocalist.
NED DEAVES, Ethiopian Comedian.
JAMES KENDAL, L. MUNDWELLER, M. MUNDWELLER, HARRY SPAULDING, W. DORMAN, A. DAVIS, W. YELLOTT, J. TOBEY,
AND THE EXCELSIOR BRASS BAND.
Dress Circle and Parquette.....50 cents
Gallery.....25 cents
Private Boxes.....$2 50 and $3
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IMPORTER AND DEALER IN EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
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Importers, Manufacturers, Wholesale and Retail
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BEDDING MATTRESSES
&c., &c., &c.
THE TRADE SUPPLIED
At the Lowest Wholesale Rates.
Spring Beds
Of a very superior kind Made to Order.
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Near Sansome, San Francisco. au

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West End Wine Hall.
WEST END HOTEL,
On Brenham Place, Opposite the Plaza.

THE WILLOWS
The Finest Suburban Retreat Near the City.
THE HOTEL OF THIS POPULAR AND Fashionable Place of Public Resort, has been so far completed as to enable the Lessee to open its Saloon and beautifully shaded Grounds for visitors, to be kept permanently open thereafter. The Grove has been culled and trimmed; the Flower Beds replanted and cultivated into fragrant bloom; the Aquarium replaced, with the addition to its former feathered collection, of four elegant Black Australian Swans. The proprietor has also added a large collection of birds.
THE SHOOTING GALLERY, TEN PIN ALLEYS, AND THE SHUFFLE BOARDS HAVE BEEN REPLACED.
THE FLYING HORSES For Children
Are in readiness to perform daily duty.
Ample Stabling is attached to the premises, attended by polite and watchful grooms.
GRAND RE-OPENING OF THE WILLOWS
Will occur on the 2d of April.
When the Billiard Room, the Lodging Apartments, Restaurant and Ladies' Refreshment Saloon will be n readiness for occupancy. In the meantime ladies, gentlemen and children visiting the grounds will find ample entertainment and amusement. mr29

☞ INDIVIDUAL LIABILITY ☜
OCCIDENTAL INSURANCE CO.
Office, Southwest Cor. of Montgomery and California Sts.,
CAPITAL STOCK, - - - $300,000.
ALL LOSSES PAID IN UNITED STATES GOLD COIN.
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PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THE FOLLOWING STEAMSHIP will be dispatched on the 3d of une 1865,
June 3, GOLDEN CITY, Capt. W. F. Lapidge.
From Folsom street Wharf, at 11 o'clock A. M., punctually FOR PANAMA.
Passengers will be conveyed from Panama to Aspinwall by the Panama Railroad Company, and from Aspinwall to New York by the Atlantic and Pacific Steamship Company.
OLIVER ELDRIDGE, Agent P. M. S. Co.
oc28-1m Cor. Sacramento and Leidesdorff sts.

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Awarded by the Mechanics' Institute Fair San Francisco, September, 1864.

ROBERT LIDDLE & CO.,
SPORTSMEN'S EMPORIUM
418 Washington St., Near the Post Office.
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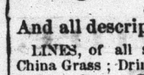
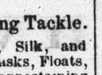
GUN AND RIFLE MAKERS,
And Importers of all classes of
SPORTING TACKLE.
Constantly on hand, GUNS from the first makers of London, viz: Wm. Greener, Wm. Moore, Moore & Harris, Redfern, Hollis & Son and all other makers. Also the best stock of American Rifles, Pistols and Carbines on the Pacific Coast, viz: Colt's, Sharp's, Smith & Wesson's, Remington's and all the latest patents of Pistols, Sharp's Wesson's, Ballards, Spencer's, and Henry's Patent Breech-loading Rifles.
☞ Cartridges of all kinds constantly on hand. ☜
We are the only authorized Agents for the "GREENER" GUNS on the Pacific Coast.
☞ Authorized Agents for HENRY'S PATENT BREECH-LOADING RIFLE.





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LINES, of all sizes, Cotton, Hemp, Linen, Silk, and China Grass; Drinking Cups, Spring Hooks, Flasks, Floats, Sinkers, Spears, Gut Leaders, and everything appertaining to the Fishing Tackle Trade.
☞ Orders, wholesale and retail, filled and forwarded promptly. mr10

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DEALER IN FURNITURE,
108 FOURTH STREET, Near Mission.
All kinds of Bedding and Mattrasses made to order.
Special attention paid to Spring Mattrasses.
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Süd-Ost Ecke von Pine und Montgomery Straße
Wir machen das verehrte Publikum besonders darauf aufmerksam, daß eine ausgezeichnete Restauration mit dem Saloon verbunden ist, wo man die feinsten Delikatessen aller Art zu jeder Zeit haben kann.
Indem wir nur die besten Getränke und Cigarren führen und solche selbst ohne Hülfe von Mädchen serviren, sowie zwei ausgezeichnete Billards aufgestellt haben, so hoffen wir, daß alle unsere Gäste einen vergnügten Abend verbringen werden.
Um zahlreichen Besuch bitten
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Eagle Coffee Mills.
COFFEE BURNED AND GROUND.
PREMIUM EXTRACT OF COFFEE.
French and German Mustard, and Vinegar Manufactory.
QUALITY GUARANTEED.
Delivered to all parts of the city free of charge.
ZWICK & LOEVEN,
NO. 725 VALLEJO STREET.
DIRECTIONS TO MAKE THE COFFEE.—Mix a package of the Extract with one pound of Coffee, and of this Mixture take half the quantity necessary to make your Coffee. It is thus evident that every package of this Extract will be equal to one pound of Coffee. The Coffee will be perfectly clear, of a very fine color, of good taste, and more healthful than ordinary. It has taken years to reach this degree of perfection. For the good and economical qualities of this Extract, we have taken a premium at the World's Fair of 1855.
Families and Hotels can save 75 to 100 per cent., by using this Extract. my19-3m

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IMPORTERS OF
FRENCH PLATE GLASS,
Chance's Crystal Sheet, Stained, Ornamental
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WINDOW GLASS,
ROUGH PLATE FOR SIDEWALKS,
GERMAN LOOKING GLASS PLATES,
FRAMED LOOKING GLASSES,
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Sole Agent for Aug. Nyssenss & Co's
PATENT SILVERED FRENCH PLATE GLASS FOR MIRRORS,
421 & 423 BATTERY STREET,
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KOHLER & FROHLING,
No. 626 MONTGOMERY STREET
MONTGOMERY BLOCK
Respectfully Recommend their Superior
NATIVE WINES,
FOR FAMILY USE.
☞ Nothing but the Pure Juice of the Grape rom five to ten years old. mr17

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THESE SHIRTS HAVE BEEN CELEBRATED for quality, workmanship, and perfect fit for the last ten years, in the Eastern States and are too well known to need any comment. Try and you will be satisfied with price, etc.
For Sale Wholesale and Retail, at
S. W. H. Ward & Son,
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Oils! Oils!
10,000 GALLONS PURE BOILED LINseed Oil;
6,000 Gallons No. 1 Lard Oil
10,000 Gallons Crystal Illuminating Kerosene
4,000 Gallons Pure Sperm Oil;
1,500 Gallons Neats Foot Oil;
500 Gallons Castor Oil;
3,000 Gallons Rape Seed Oil.
WHITE LEAD.
100 Tons, in wood and tin.
PAINTS.
50,000 Pounds, assorted colors, dry and in oil
GLASS.
5,000 Boxes Window Glass, assorted sizes;
300 Lights Rough Plate, 1 inch thick.
BRUSHES.
500 Dozen, assorted sizes.
Now landing and in store, and for sale in lots to suit, at very low rates, by
D. J. OLIVER,
Paints, Oils and Glass Depot,
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317 and 319 Oregon street. jn9 tf

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P. B. ISAACS,
Teaches the Violin
By his Classical and Progressive Method, with astonishing success.
Those desiring instruction on that beautiful instrument will please call or send their orders to the address of
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